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Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.



# The Bombay Gazette.

No, 51,504—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1899.



Established 1818

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.


## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

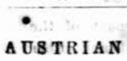
No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 7th Jan. |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 14th " |
| SHANNON | 4302 | F. Cole | 21st " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 28th " |
| CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 4th Feb |
| M.L. SHANNON | 4302 | F. Cole | 11th " |
| * EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 18th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5787 | W. Wheler | 25th " |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 4th Mar |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 11th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | C. Gadd | 18th " |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 25th " |
| * CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 1st April |
| M.L. CARTHAGE | 5198 | C. Gadd | 8th " |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 15th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 22nd " |
| * SHANNON | 4302 | F. Cole | 29th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5787 | W. Wheler | 6th May, |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 13th " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 20th " |
| * SHANNON | 4302 | F. Cole | 27th " |

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| AMPHITRITE | G. Costanzo | 3,280 | 1st Feb. 1899. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,312 | 1st Mar. 1899. |
| IMPERATOR | .... | 4,139 | 1st April 1899. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, or VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | G. Wallnsching | 4,706 | 16th Jan. 1899. |
| VINDOBONA | C. Bellen | 4,331 | 19th Feb. 1899. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 900 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1060 | Rs. 695 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | A. Mills | 5,095 | 21st Jan. |

For further particulars, freight, Passage, &c. apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Customs House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 30, 1898.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Tuesday. 12 NOON. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,707 | deMaubeuge | 17th Jan. 1899 |
| INDUS | 6,000 | Chevalier | 14th Feb. 1899 |
| TONKIN | 6,000 | Vaquier | 14th Mar. 1899 |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,822 | Durrande | 11th Apr. 1899 |
| YARRA | 4,855 | X | 9th May, 1899 |
| SALAZIE | 4,855 | Negre | 6th June 1899 |

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about the |
|---|---|---|---|
| SYDNEY | 4,232 | Aubert | 12th Jan, 1899. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on these months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th January, 1899, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 3rd January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 5th January, calling at Kurrachee, Jask Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th January, 1899.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 7th January, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 5th January.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 5th January.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th December, 1898.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To Sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| SAFARI | 1,132 | Zomlin | 19th Jan. |

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARSSALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and cook through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 24th Dec., 1898.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,300 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 12, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND and JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.


## GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS STOCK.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

Are receiving large supplies of Groceries and Provisions, together with all kinds of CHRISTMAS SPECIALITIES.

FINEST WILTSHIRE BACON
(C. & T. HARRIS'S FIRST QUALITY),
FINEST YORK HAMS,
STILTON, GORGONZOLA, CHEDDAR, CAMEMBERT,
GRUYERE, PORT DU SALUT AND OTHER CHEESES.
BOTTLED FRUITS, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,
DRIED FRUITS, FRUITS IN SYRUP,
PLUM PUDDINGS AND MINCE MEAT!
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, TINNED VEGETABLES,
PIES AND PATES
GRAPES, NUTS, BISCUITS,
HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S CAKES.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SWEETS,
CADBURY'S AND OTHER CHOCOLATES.
CRACKERS! TOYS! BON-BONS!
QUALITY AND FRESHNESS GUARANTEED.
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

## McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/5 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/2 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

## McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE CIGARS ARE EXPECTED SHORTLY AND ORDERS ARE NOW BEING REGISTERED.

### LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies, via Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders, Forraises, apply SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

### GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

## THE PALACE OF JEWELS.

GOLD AND SILVER CHAINS AND ALBERT NECKLACES.
LOCKETS AND CROSSES.
BROOCHES.
EARRINGS AND EAR STUDS.
BRACELETS AND BANGLES.
SIGNET AND KEEPER RINGS.
WEDDING AND JEWELLED RINGS.
SCARF RINGS AND PINS.
STUDS, SOLITAIRES, LINKS.
CHARMS, PENCIL CASES.
BELTS, TIARAS.
JEWELLED ORNAMENTS,
HAT PINS.
WATCHES AND CLOCKS.
GOLD AND SILVER BUCKLES.
PERFUME AND SALTS BOTTLES.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
TROWELS.
PRIZE CUPS AND MUGS.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.
TRIPLE ELECTROPLATE.
FANCY OAK WARE GOLD MOUNTED
POCKET PURSES.
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
PIANOS.
BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

THE EXHIBITION OF XMAS JEWELLERY at MARCKS and Co.'s ESTABLISHMENT this year will be found in striking contrast to the general designs met with elsewhere. All their show cases are full to overflowing with the most exquisitely designed articles of adornment suitable for Western and Eastern tastes. A feature of destructiveness, originality, delicacy of workmanship and a neatness in every detail are apparent at a glance in all their productions, evidencing a careful study of plants and animal life and an appreciation of colour effects by the manufacturers.

The matter of PRICE has been carefully considered in the marking of all articles, and MARCKS and Co., Ltd., being actual buyers and manufacturers invite comparison of prices, quality for quality with any establishment in Bombay.

The supply of English and Swiss Watches for selection in Gold, Silver and Metal Cases, is the most extensive in the world. The display embraces every form a Watch can be suitably worn in that it is possible to conceive.

In Silver Ware, Electroplate, Oak-cabinet ware and other fancy goods the supply has been carefully selected and in the fullest anticipation of them Customers wants and pleasures.

## MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

## POTOSI SILVER

IS THE WARE FOR INDIA.

BECAUSE :—

It looks exactly like Silver.
It wears better than Silver.
It cannot be melted down like Silver.
It is less liable to be stolen than Silver.
It is MUCH CHEAPER than Silver.

TABLE PLATE "Old English" or "Fiddle" Pattern.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Dessert Forks ... per doz. | 7 | 0 |
| Table do. ... ,, | 9 | 8 |
| Dessert Spoons ... ,, | 7 | 0 |
| Table do. ... ,, | 9 | 8 |
| Tea Spoons ... ,, | 3 | 14 |
| Egg do. ... ,, | 3 | 14 |
| Mustard Spoons ... ,, | 3 | 4 |
| Do. Miniature ... ,, | 2 | 12 |
| Salt Spoons ... ,, | 3 | 4 |
| Do. Miniature ... ,, | 2 | 12 |

## PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

BOMBAY, FORT, BYCULLA AND CUMBALLA HILL, ALSO AT POONA.

## BOLTON & COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD,

BEG to inform their Constituents that they have now opened several packages, and replenished their various Departments, and are now prepared to meet the usual heavy demands for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTATIONS.

Every article is moderately priced, so as to be within the reach of all, and to have a quick sale of the

ENORMOUS STOCK,

which is specially selected, being more various than before, and of the very best quality which has been for so many years

APPRECIATED IN GENERAL.

## J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 2.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, Excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. Mineral stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

NOTICE.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PERSONAL AND BOUND POLICY.

BY
TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY NARRATIVE.
BY THE MAN WHO SHOT NELSON.
THE ADVENTURES OF A FRENCH SERGEANT.

During his Campaigns in Italy Spain, Germany Russia etc., from 1805 to 1823.

Colonial Edition. Paper, Rs. 1-14 ; Cloth, Rs. 2-8.

"Sergeant Guillemard's memoirs are of extraordinary interest, and thoroughly deserve to be as well-known to the public of to-day as they have been known on former occasions in the past."—"Athenæum."

"Of the interest of the book there is no question . . . it fascinate the whole of the reader's attention."—"Truth."

SOMETHING TO LAUGH AT.

"The Pottle Papers," Rs. 1-14.

WRITTEN BY "SAUL SMIFF" ILLUSTRATED BY L. RAVEN HILL.

"Touches of humour that recall Max Adaler at his best."—"Scotsman."

"Fortunately The Pottle Papers are things one can read and laugh at more than once without injury either to the reader or the papers. The author is a humourist of the first water and his humour is not of the far fetched or chest-nutty order."—Northern Figaro.

NEW BOOK BY "PITCHER."

"GALS' GOSSIP," Rs. 2-10,

BY "PITCHER" (A. M. BINSTEAD.)

Joint Author of "A Pink 'Un and a Pelican." Special Cover Design by Jan Van Beers.

"A PINK'UN AND A PELICAN," Rs. 4-8.

BY PITCHER and SWEARS (A. M. Binstead and Ernest Wells).

The Daily Telegraph in a column of review says:—"This volume, the maddest, merriest book, full of irresponsible fun and reckless frivolity, . . . this wonderful collection of reminiscences of late nights, early mornings, and riotous days, in which race-courses, deep potations, prize fights, the Pelican Club, and the easy fashions of Bohemia hold uproarious revel, without one touch of ill-temper or malice. . . . We take leave of the book with genuine regret, it is full of good spirits and facile bonhomie, spiced, too, with salt which if not precisely Attic in flavour is good representative Bohemian."

### SIMON'S GRAND MUSEUM, BORI BUNDER,

NEW WAX FIGURES

AND NEW SCENERIES, GOOD AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES.

Open Daily from 9 to 11 a.m. and from 4 to 11 p.m.

PRICE OF ADMISSION : As. 8.

BOMBAY 4th EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 7th JANUARY, 1899.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that ENTREES close, at 7 P.M. TUESDAY, 3rd January.

(Sd.) CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1899.

### LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACAGES forwarded to Europe and Ameraca by Eastern Express " at frequent and regular intervals thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, befor the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at law rates, and to ports of the World Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleare and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

### LATEST FICTION.

Re. 1-14 each.

Bismillah by A. J. Dawson.
A Triple Entanglement, by Mrs. Burton Harreson.
Tammer's Duel, by E. E. H. Heron.
Sent to coventry, by Esme Stuart.
Captain Stormalong the Bashrenger by John Shaw.
The Gospel Writ in Steel, by Arthur Peterson.
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WHISKEY.

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| ROSE ORANGE PEKOE | | 1 | 12 | 0 | PEKOE | | 0 | 14 | 0 |
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Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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| Reserve Fund | $ | 90,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ | 100,00,000 |

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| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
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Acting Manager.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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| Bombay. | Singapore. | Hankow. |
| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Foochow. |
| Rangoon. | Kwala Lumpor. | Manila. |
| Colombo. | Batavia. | Yokohama. |
| Penang. | Sourabaya. | Kobe. |
| Thalping. | Hongkong. | Tientsin. |
| Deli (Sumatra). | Shanghai. | |

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

### THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | 40,00,000 |
| RESERVES AND REST | 13,83,900 |
| SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS... | 53,83,900 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 1 year 5 per cent. 2 years 5 1-2 per cent., 3 years 6 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

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N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

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Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... | Yens | 12,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL..... | " | 10,500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | " | 6,900,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

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DURING 5 YEARS

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ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held on the 5th January, 1899, at 6. P. M. at the Club to consider the desirability of extending the Club Premises.

19th Decemb. r, 1898.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB,
BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

THE FOLLOWING dates have been FIXED :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SATURDAY | 7th January, | 1899. |
| Do | 14th do | do |
| Do | 21st do | do |
| Do | 28th do | do |
| Do | 4th February | do |
| Do | 4th March | do |
| Do | 11th do | do |
| Do | 18th do | do |
| Do | 25th do | do |

The BOMBAY RACES will take place on SATURDAY 18th, WEDNESDAY, 22nd and SATURDAY, 25th February, 1899.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1898.

THE OOTACAMUND HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR the DAUGHTERS of Military and Civil officers, under the care of the SISTERS of the Church Assisted by English (certificated) Ladies will (D.V.) re-open the first week in February at SHEDDEN HOUSE which is one of the most healthy in Ootacamund standing 7,500 feet above the sea and a little over 300 feet above the lake which is not visible from it. There is good drinking water on the premises lately analysed by the Government Analyst. The grounds are 9 1-2 acres in extent and contain two Tennis and two Badminton Courts. Pupils are prepared and presented for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

For prospectus, etc., apply to

THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 76 OF 1893.

BAI DAHI alias NANIVAHU .....Plaintiff.

vs.

HURGOWANDAS JIVANDAS and another ...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 2 th day of January 1894, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office, in the Court-house, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the buildings and stable standing thereon situated on the Ridge Road, Malbar Hill, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward No. 3191 and street No. 95, and by the Collector of Pension and Tax under old No. 572, new No. 2698, old survey No. 21, and new survey No. 724 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the public road called Malabar Hill, on or towards the West by the property of Flora Simon Abraham Nathan, on or towards the North by the property of Mr. S. A. Nathan, and on or towards the South by the property of Culliandas Kirparam, and which said premises were formerly in the possession of Manmohandas Lukhmidas and are now in the occupation of the tenant of the Receiver appointed in the above suit. For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Wanchhid, Damodar and Jamsetji, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, No. 9, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 28th day of November 1898.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

QUICK ROUTE
THROUGH AMERICA.
THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE.
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
ACCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI-NAGASAKI through the famous Inland Sea of Japan KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific" Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railways it requires but 4 1-2 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries, evolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

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KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agent,
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No. 4, Water Street,
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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

| Menist's Spectacles. | Gold. Rs. | Silver Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Sides ..... | 60 | 24 | 16 |
| With Single temple Sides | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Solders ..... | 50 | 28 | 16 |

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Solid and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 8 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES' DRUGIST, Lincoln, England.


# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 35m. High water, 2-30a., 2-53p. Low water, 8-46a., 8-32p.
Banks closed, New Year Holidays.
Music at the Yacht club, 5-45 p.m.
Simon's Grand Museum, Boree Bunder.

CRICKET.

Lord Sandhurst's Teamvs. Mofussil Team.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice to-day.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—Mr. Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy is a candidate for the office of Delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court in place of Dastur Dr. Peshotum Byramjee Sanjana, deceased.

THEFT OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.—Namina Couter, a German woman, residing at Cursetji Sukhlaji Street, has made a report to the police that sometime during the 20th ultimo, her place was entered, a box broken open and a gold watch and chain, a sovereign, and currency notes and cash of the total value of Rs. 345 were abstracted therefrom.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45, p.m. :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fantastic Dance | Dodo | Buck |
| Overture | Light Cavalry | Suppe |
| Selection | The Bohemian Girl | Balfe |
| Valse | Eldorado | Reyle |
| Selection | The Geisha | Jones |
| Dance | Mediaeval | Clendon |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ROBBED BY A SERVANT.—Mrs. Houghton, wife of a commission agent, residing with her husband in Apollo Street, has reported to the police that she and her husband left home on New Year's Day leaving a servant named Abdool, who had been in their employ only seven days, in charge of the place. On their return in the evening, they found the house had been locked up. They forced open the door and on entering the house discovered a trunk had been forced open, and gold ornaments, currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 700 had been stolen. The servant was found to have disappeared and a search is being made for him.

BURGLARY AT BHULESHWAR.—Deochund Moolchund, residing at Bhuleshwar, went out on Sunday morning, locking the door of his room. On his return the same evening he found the place had been broken into and gold and silver amounting to Rs 1034 stolen. Complainant refused to sign a complaint, and hence the police have not taken any action in the matter.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—On Sunday afternoon the body of one Khema Jedoo, a Hindu, was found floating in a well at Old Hanooman Lane. He was removed, and an investigation by the police showed that he had been suffering from asthma for some time and often said that he was disgusted with his miserable life. Mr. Turner, the coroner held an inquiry yesterday on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ACCIDENTS—Vithoba Khanu, a shoemaker, about thirty years of age, fell from the second floor of a godown at Dongri Street on Sunday, being there for the purpose of purchasing some rope. While looking into an opening in the floor, used for the purpose of raising and lowering goods he fell from a distance of twenty-eight feet. He sustained injuries to his face and legs, and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.—On Sunday Murari Hurry, a labourer, aged thirty, while placing some bamboos over an excavation in which blasting operations were to be performed, fell into the cutting, sustaining serious injuries that necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital.

LORD AND LADY CURZON IN BOMBAY.—To commemorate the arrival of Lord and Lady Curzon in Bombay Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal and Sons have published a series of photographs illustrative of various incidents of their stay here. Five snap-shot pictures represent: Waiting for the arrival. The First step on Land. The steam-launch Bee, Coming to the Bunder, Going up the steps and the Departure. In addition to this is a magnificent full-plate picture of Lord and Lady Curzon and Lord and Lady Sandhurst and their staffs at Government House. It was taken at 11-30 on Saturday morning and a copy was presented to Lady Curzon at 5 o'clock in the evening before driving to the station. Her ladyship expressed her pleasure and her appreciation of the merits of the picture.

CHILD BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at Mahomedkhan Pakaul Lane, on view of the body of a Hindu boy named Mahadeo Rama, aged twelve months, son of Rama Dhondoo, a book-binder. On the night of the 26th ultimo deceased and his parents went to sleep in their room, leaving a naked kerosine oil lamp burning on a small box. Shortly after midnight the father was aroused by hearing the child screaming and on getting up saw deceased's clothes in flames and the lamp was on the floor. The burning clothes were immediately torn off, but not before the child had been badly burnt about the face, chest and abdomen. Some household remedies were applied to the burns and the boy appeared to be getting well until 2 p. m. on Saturday, when spasms set in and he died on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

## THE TROOPING SEASON.

### DUNERA.

THE Government Hired Transport Dunera, is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow from Southampton, with drafts consisting of 48 officers, 13 ladies, 2 children, 4 warrant officers, 1,144 non-commissioned officers and men, 27 women, and 29 children. All the troops will be landed at the Sassoon Dock. If the Transport does not reach her moorings by 8 a.m. the debarkation will take place on the day after arrival. The baggage guard and working party, strength 4 officers, and 200 men, under a Field officer, will leave ship's side at 10a.m. in charge of the baggage, and the remainder of the troops for shore will move into the barges at 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. The troops will be conveyed to their destination in two troop trains.—The first train starting at 6-5 p.m. with 7 officers, 449 men, 4 women and 3 children, and arriving at Dealali at 4-40 a.m. next morning. The second train with 5 officers, 318 men, 5 women, 3 children, will leave the Sasson Dock at 6-35 p.m. and is timed to reach Poona Ghorpuri at 5-30 a.m the following morning.

### SIMLA.

The Government Hired Transport Simla, Captain L H Crawford C B R N R will sail to morrow; for Southampton, with the undermentioned troops; From Punjab Command 2 officers, 247 men; 8 women, 23 children (in health) 3 men (invalids). From Bengal Command: 1 officer 471 men, 6 women, 16 children (in health) 6 men (invalids). From Madras Command: 2 officers 168 men, 7 women 21 children (in heath). From Bombay Command and various corps.—31 officers, 12 ladies, 11 children, 289 men, 9 women, 30 children (in health) and 2 men and woman (invalids) and 4 insanes. In all 35 officers, 12 ladies, 11 children, 1175 men, 30 women, 93 children, (in heath) 15 men, 1 woman (invalids). 1 petty officer and 7 men Royal Navy are also allotted to the ship. The details from Deolali with their baggage will be brought to Bombay in three troop extra trains. The first train with 2 officers and 309 men including the usual working party and guards the whole of the families and the heavy baggage left Deolali last night and is timed to arrive at 6-25 a.m. to-day The second and third trains with the remainder of the details will leave Deolali at 9 and 10 p.m., to-night and arrive at Sassoon Dock at 5-25 and 6-25 a.m. to morrow morning. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| WARDS. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 3 | 1 | 15 |
| C Market, Bhoti Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 5 | 2 | 33 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 3 | 3 | 33 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| G Malabar and Worlee | 2 | 0 | 12 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 11 | 17 |
| Total | 19 | 19 | 131 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 33,691 | 33,743 | |
| Same date last year | 31 | 52 | 159 |

## THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

ORGANIZATION AND CONTINUOUS WORK FOR THE CONGRESS.

Brother-Delegates, I wish now to invite your attention to a most important matter. As I look round at this magnificent assembly gathered from the most distant parts of the country, as I see enthusiam depicted on every face, the question presents itself to my mind is the Congress to be a mere three days' affair? Is there to be no continuity, no plan and no method in its every-day work? We have achieved much during these years that we have met. We have placed on record our views on all important questions of the day and even of the years to come, we have seen carried out some of the most important objects which have engaged our attention, and, to my mind, far more important than all this, we have succeeded in bringing together and knitting in bonds of loving regard, of mutual esteem and fraternal co-operation representatives from every part of this vast country, infusing national life, strengthening the bonds of common citizenship, kindling the fire of loyal and patriotic service. But, Ladies and Gentlemen, the time has come when if we are to reap the full fruits of our deliberations and to give *living force* to our resolutions we must have a standing organization to carry on the work of the Congress from year's beginning to year's end, to carry on that work continuously, steadily, earnestly, sending agents and missionaries in different parts of the country, spreading information, awakening interest, issuing leaflets and pamphlets, educating the public mind, drawing attention to the many wants and grievances of the dumb masses, pointing out the duty we owe to Government, and helping the Government to the best of our power in its endeavours for the better administration, the better education, the better sanitation of the country,—and we must have men wholly devoted to this most important work. As I am standing before you, my mind goes back to the great gathering at Leichester in March last, the National Congress, I may say, of the Liberal Party which it was my privilege to attend and to address as a delegate from Cambridge. There are many points of resemblance that struck me between the Annual Meeting of the National Liberal Federation and the Indial National Congress. That meeting, like ours, holds its session for three days, and meets at different places from year to year, passes Resolutions on subjects of interest to the Party, and its number of delegates, I was struck to find, was very much what our number usually is. But behind all this what a difference! What a busy, active, powerful organization with a Secretary and a staff of officials wholly given to its work, with a Publishing Department with its separate staff of officials, with its Council Meetings held throughout the year and directing its operations, with its army of agents and workers and its branches at work all over the country. And the same is the case with the great Conservative Party whose organization won such splendid results at the last Election. Brother-Delegates, I do not expect you to reach to such heights. If Rome was not built in a day, nor are organizations. They are the results of patient labour for many a long day. But let us resolve that at least a beginning, a fair beginning, shall be made in the year before us, that when in the closing year of the century, we meet once again, we may look back upon some work done, some foundation laid, some progress achieved in the direction I have ventured to indicate. Into the details of that organization I purposely do not enter. It may be that instead of one central office we may find it desirable to a large extent to decentralize and divide our work, it may be that we may link on our work in the different Provinces with their respective Provincial Conferences. I trust the matter will be fully considered and a working plan formed before we separate. But one suggestion I would venture to make, that though it may be desirable for us to pass Resolutions in the Congress on a large variety of subjects, we should select a limited number of them and devote our attention in the coming year, if need be in the years to come, towards carrying them out. This will secure concentration, awaken greater interest, and prevent the frittering away of our not superabundant energies. And this brings me to the important question of a Constitution for the Congress of which indeed what I have said above is a part. I trust Madras which has been described as the home and nursery of India's statesmen will have the credit of solving this question which has been before us for many years. The time has not perhaps yet come for a fully developed or an elaborate Constitution. But I would ask you to consider whether we might not at least draw up some simple rules relating to our Constitution and laying down its frame-work, which might be worked in the coming year, and which with the light of experience thus gained, might, if necessary, come up for reconsideration and all needed expansion at our next Session. Unless we make at least a beginning in some such way, I am afraid it will be long before we can make a start at all.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

What that limited number of questions may be, should you decide to adopt my suggestion, I leave to our leaders to decide. But whatever the programme may be, I trust it will not fail to include the two important and pressing questions of the separation of Judicial and Executive functions and of Police Reform. Brother-Delegates, I will not argue the question of the separation of Judicial and Executive functions. I have seen the present system in practice and in actual experience for more than twenty years, and the more one sees of it, the more deeply one deplores the delay on the part of the Government in giving effect, even partial effect, to the principle underlying that proposal. Yes, that Government seems to have been busy of late, on the contrary, in extending the Judicial powers of its Executive officers. The High Court of Calcutta has pronounced this combination of functions in the same officer as extremely dangerous, and it needs but the slightest of acquaintance with what happens before its Criminal Bench and elsewhere, to know the practical every-day evils that follow from this combination. And what I have said of my Province applies, as we all know, just as well, I am afraid sometimes even more, to other Provinces of India. And let me observe in passing, it is not the men, but it is the system we condemn—the system under which the most conscientious and judicial-tempered of men would find it so often difficult to deal unbiased justice. I have already mentioned the strong condemnation of the system by Sir Richard Garth. Let me refer to the Debate in the House of Lords in 1893 on what is known as the case of the Raja of Mymensingh. It was a petty Executive scandal compared to what constantly takes place in connection with poorer men, and for which the officer concerned, when subsequently threatened with a heavy suit for damages, had to make an apology in court to the Raja; but it attracted considerable attention owing to the position of the victim. In the Debate to which I have alluded both Lord Kimberley, the then Secretary of State for India, and Lord Cross, his predecessor in that office, concurred in admitting the undesirability and the inconvenience of the present system of combining the functions. I will quote what Lord Cross said on the subject. Referring to the proposal of separating the two duties, his Lordship observed it was "a matter of the gravest importance," and that the plan to his mind "would be an excellent one resulting in vast good"—mark the words—"vast good to the Government of India." And later on when this subject was referred to in the House of Commons the Under-Secretary of State repeated that in the opinion of Lord Kimberley, "the union of Judicial and Executive powers is contrary to right principle."

THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY IN CARRYING OUT THE REFORM.

With such high authorities on our side, the very highest one could possibly wish for, it may be asked how is it that the present system is allowed to go on, and the "vast good" to the cause of administration Lord Cross spoke of is still unattained. I will give the answer in Lord Kimberley's words. "The difficulty," his Lordship observed in the Debate I have referred to, "is simply this, that if you were to alter the present system in India, you would have to double the staff throughout the country." How sad, Brother-Delegates, to think that this is the information as to the consequences of separating the functions, which some one at the India Office had placed before Lord Kimberley and which of course Lord Kimberley was bound to accept. Doubling the staff throughout India! Why the information is not only incorrect, but for most parts of the country so materially incorrect, that very slight acquaintance with the actual state of things on the part of the official supplying the information would have prevented its being furnished. But before I proceed with this matter, I will make one remark. Even if the statement I have referred to were correct, having regard to the importances of the matter, would it not have been the duty of the Indian Government to have tried to carry out the reform, to make at least a beginning, even if it were at the price of some reduction in its military expenditure or by curtailment of its expenses in some other way. The debate I have referred to took place in the month of May. Within three months of it a scheme was published by Mr. R. C. Dutt, himself a District Magistrate and an experienced and trusted officer of Government in service at the time, going into the matter for the Province of Bengal, and shewing that the separation of the two functions could be carried out with but little or no extra expense on the part of the Government, and with increased efficiency as regards the discharge of both the Administrative and the Judicial duties now vested in the same officer. I will quote here only some concluding sentences of Mr. Dutt's memorandum: "The scheme which has been briefly set forth in the preceding paragraphs is a practicable one, and can be introduced under the present circumstances of Bengal, excluding the backward tracts. I have worked both as Sub-Divisional Officer and as District Officer in many of the Districts in Bengal, and I would undertake to introduce the scheme in any Bengal District and to work it on the lines indicated above." And he adds, if this separation be carried out "The police work, the revenue work, and the general executive work, can then be performed by the District Officer with greater care and satisfaction to himself, and also greater satisfaction to the people in whose interests he administers the District." This scheme of Mr. Dutt's which is one on the same simple and readily suggested lines as some others which had been set forth long before the Debate in the House of Lords, was, I may add, with some slight modifications approved on the one hand by Sir Richard Garth who had held the highest Judicial office in Bengal, and on the other by Mr. Reynolds who had held the highest Executive office under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, having been Chief Secretary for years, and afterwards senior member of the Board of Revenue for the Province. Here then was a practical scheme, dealing with an admitted and a grave evil, drawn up by responsible and competent person, and afterwards approved by those who could indeed claim to speak on the subject with the very highest authority. But to pursue the history of the matter. On the 29th of August of the same year, the Indian Association of Calcutta forwarded a Memoral to the Government of India through the Government of Bengal, enclosing Mr. Dutt's scheme, referring to the weighty expression of opinion on the subject in the House of Lords and elsewhere, and appealing to the Government to take that scheme into its earnest consideration with a view to the introduction of the reform. Well, Ladies and Gentlemen, more than five years have elapsed since that Memorial was submitted, and the Association, I believe, still waits for a reply. I would rather, Brother-Delegates, not make any comments on this matter, but leave the simple facts I have narrated to tell their own tale and to carry their own lessons. It remains for me to add that I believe other Associations too have in these years moved the Government in the matter; and I will leave the subject with the expression of a strong and fervent hope that this reform, as important in the cause of the liberty of the subject as in the interests of good administration, and supported by a practical unanimity of opinion of the highest weight will no longer be delayed or trifled with, and the painful scandals which now so frequently occur will soon be things of the past.

REFORM OF THE POLICE.

Brother-Delegates, I have detained you longer than I intended on this question of separation of duties; but I thought it necessary to deal with this spectre of financial difficulty. As regards the Reform of the Police my remarks will be few. There is not, Ladies and Gentlemen, a man, woman, or I might add, child in India who requires to be told anything about at any rate this question. Indeed I have heard many good men and true discuss whether the total abolition of the Police Force, or at least of a very considerable portion of it, would not be much better than the present affliction. There has been a Police Commission, but in its practical results we seem to stand just where we did. The other day, in June last I think, a paper was read on the subject in London at a meeting of the East Indian Association by Mr. Whish; and Sir Lepel Griffin who has been long and distinguished service in India, and who holds the responsible position of Chairman of the Council of that Association, said "there is no doubt that our administration in India is heavily weighted by the unpopularity attaching to the Police, who are rapacious and corrupt." This was said in England. Let us come to India. In a reported judgment which appeared in October last, I find the District Magistrate of Balia saying with reference to a case before him. "It is refreshing to find riot cases in which the Police appear neither to have tutored witnesses, nor to have included for reasons of their own the names of men who did not take part in them, nor what is more common, omitted the names of the most influential participators in the riot." I hope there are here and there some more exceptions, even one of which the Balia Magistrate found so refreshing, to prove the general rule. But, Ladies and Gentlemen, I must not go on quoting authorities on this subject, or I shall not know where to stop. I think I owe you an apology for having mentioned even these two. If our rulers could only know and fully realize the amount of suffering and oppression caused to the people by the Police intended for their protection, I do not think that this blot on the administration could very long be allowed to remain. Here again it is not the men, it is not something inherent in Indian human nature, but the system which is responsible for so much. But instead of asking you to be content in this case with my authority, let me quote just a sentence from the paper of Mr. Whish to which I have already referred. Speaking with the authority of long and intimate personal knowledge and while describing "the intolerable burden of crime manufactured by the Police" and many similar matters, he had no intention of "making any sort of complaint against the Indian Policeman in himself; on the contrary, considering the vicious system under which he works, I consider it absolutely marvellous that he should be as good as he is." Brother-Delegates, I have mentioned the two questions of Separation of Executive and Judicial functions and of Police Reform. To those who have studied the matter, there is an important connection between some aspects of the two questions into which, however, I do not propose to enter. But permit me to point out that if ever there are questions which affect the masses of our people, the poorest of the poor a great deal more than the rich, it is these two matters. In fact, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am not sure if a "rapacious and corrupt" Police, to use Sir Lepel Griffin's expression, is not often rather an advantage than otherwise to an unscrupulous but well-to-do individual. There is only one more remark I will make before I leave this subject. Here in the Congress we remember with gratitude the labors of our friend Mr. Monomohun Ghose, a distinguished member of this body who had made this question of the Judicial powers of Executive Officers peculiarly his own, and had worked for its furtherance until the closing hours of his life.

WORK IN ENGLAND.

How many other questions crowd to the mind—many of them of great importance—but I must resolutely turn my face away. There is a limit, Brother-Delegates, even to your indulgence. I have spoken to you of the work to which we might direct our attention in India, which needs to be done, and which I venture to hope will be done. Let me now turn to the other side of that work, the work in England. It is impossible to speak of it without our thoughts turning with deep gratitude to the British Committee headed by Sir William Wedderburn, containing such friends of India as Hume and Caine, Roberts and Naoroji, and many others whose names are so well-known to you, and to their unselfish labours on India's behalf. It is a matter of special satisfaction to us to see the growing number of meetings which are being held in England under the auspices of the Committee, and this cannot fail to create, I trust and fervently hope, amongst the members of both the great Parties of England, an increased interest and a greater sense of responsibility, in the affairs of this country. And how much we owe to our friends Mr. Chambers and Mr. Dutt, who may be said to have represented Bombay and Bengal in particular, for their eloquent, earnest and informed pleadings on India's behalf in meeting after meeting, carrying conviction and rousing interest. But in this connection, will you permit me, my friends from Madras, members and friends of the Congress whom I am glad to see present in such large numbers, whose patriotism and self-sacrifice, whose zeal and devotion, have made this Session of the Congress such a success in spite of many difficulties, will you permit me to ask when will your representative—or may I not use the plural number—start to do India's work in the land of our rulers, and hold a meeting not in the Hyde Park of Madras, but in that other Hyde Park where Londoners love to congregate. As to the methods and lines of expansion of the work in England I need not speak. I had occasion not long ago to say a little on that subject in Bombay. But, Brother-Delegates, what I would specially draw your attention to is the need and the great importance of that work in England, the need of funds, and not less but even more, of men, capable and earnest, who will go from India, meet English audiences face to face and inform them of the actual state of things. That such men will meet with patient and sympathetic hearing, and find amongst English people desire to do full justice to the claims and aspirations of India, all past experience has shewn.

A MEETING AT CAMBRIDGE.

Let me as an illustration refer to one meeting, and it will be only one. On the 9th of November of last year it was my privilege to be present at the first meeting of a political character during my recent visit to England. After a lapse of three and twenty years, I found myself once again in the Hall of the Cambridge Union Society with its many associations of the past, where the motion for Debate that day was one condemning the "Recent Policy of Coercion" in India. And Brother-Delegates, after a full discussion in which every shade of opinion was represented, a House which in its ordinary composition is Conservative in the proportion I believe of more than two to one, passed that Resolution condemning the action of the Government of India. There have been many meetings since then which Mr. Dutt and others have addressed, and amongst audiences of every variety; but I refer to this particular occasion, not only on account of the character of the meeting, in its political composition, and that was remarkable, but also on account of the culture and the position of those taking part in it, and the possibilities in the future open to them. There was one remark in that Debate from an ex-President of the Union who spoke in favour of the motion, which struck me very much. England, he said, after referring to her colonial policy, had learnt how to attach to her in bonds of affection people of her own race in distant parts of the world by following a liberal policy of wise concession. But it would be, he added, a far prouder day to her when she succeeded in knitting to her and making her own, people of another race in her great Indian Empire, by following the same wise policy. I do not know whether my friend will ever come out as Viceroy of India. But Ladies and Gentlemen, we shall have soon amongst us as our Viceroy an ex-President of the sister Union Society of Oxford. Let us trust that it will be given to Lord Curzon, endowed with the double gift of "Courage and Sympathy" of which he spoke, to steer the vessel of State and carry it on towards that goal, which we know is also the high ideal which he has set before himself in assuming his office.

There is one word more, Ladies and Gentlemen, I must say. The English are often supposed to be a reserved nation. But speaking from experience of kindness which will remain engraved in my heart so long as memory lasts, of cordiality and even warm friendship from men whom I had never known before, I doubt if there are kinder and truer men and women than are to be met with in that country. Permit me, Brother-Delegates, from this great gathering to send not alone my own heart-felt gratitude for all this kindness, but your acknowledgment also for help ungrudgingly given by them, for sympathy unstintedly shown and for interest whose warmth left nothing to be desired, on behalf of the cause of India and her people.

GRATITUDE TO GOVERNMENT.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have felt it my duty to examine and criticize some of the recent proceedings of the Government. But I have a far pleasanter duty to perform before I close, the duty of expressing our deep gratitude to the Government for its changed attitude in regard to the policy of dealing with that calamity of the Plague which has now been afflicting this country for so long, and which indeed is not, as I am speaking, very far from our doors. Let whatever of mistakes, be they light or be they grave, which may have been made in the earlier stages, be forgotten; and I am sure, Brother-Delegates, it will be your earnest endeavour, as indeed it is your bounden duty, to render every possible help to Government in its efforts to meet this dire foe. And we thank the Government of Lord Sandhurst in particular for the considerate and deep spirit of sympathy in its last resolution dealing with the nature of plague operations, and let me add for the generous resolve to which I believe it has lately come not to charge to Poona the cost of the Punitive Police Force, and for its opening the prison-door to Mr. Tilak. We venture humbly but very earnestly to hope that all these are happy indications of return to a policy of conciliation, sympathy, and trust, and of increased touch with the people.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO EDUCATION.

I shall presently refer to a liberal example of endowment in the cause of education; but before doing so permit me to note with gratitude the generous and magnificent offer which Mr. Tata—a true benefactor of his country—has made in furtherance of the cause of higher scientific education. Perhaps I may also mention the offer by the Maharaja of Mymensing, in my Province, for the establishment of some scholarships for the encouragement of technical education by sending students to Europe, America or Japan. All these, Ladies and Gentlemen, are truly encouraging signs, and let us hope there will be many in every part of the country to follow their noble example, and help on in this and in every other direction the cause of Indian progress.

DEATH OF SIRDAR DYAL SING AND THE MAHARAJA OF DURBHANGA.

It is with deep regret we heard in September last the news of the sudden death of Sirdar Dyal Sing Majitia of Lahore, a tried and staunch friend to the Congress, as indeed of every good cause, on whose invitation and in no small measure by whose liberality the Session of the Congress was held at Lahore five years ago. It is a satisfaction to know that even in death he did not forget the cause of his country, which was ever so dear to his heart; and knowing the education was the basis on which every cause that makes for the progress of the country must rest, has left a munificent endowment for starting a First Grade College in his native Province. And now in the closing month of the year, not a fortnight ago, has passed away to the realm beyond one of the noblest and the most illustrious of India's sons, illustrious not by birth and position alone, the Premier Nobleman of Bengal and the Head of its proud Aristocracy—but illustrious by that which is a higher nobility by far than that of birth and wealth, God's own nobility of a rich heart and a rich service in humanity's cause. In the Maharaja of Durbhunga, the British Government loses a loyal subject and perhaps the most trusted and honored of its Councillors, the country one of the greatest of its benefactors and staunchest of the defenders of its rights, and the Congress a friend, a generous helper, a warm supporter—none warmer—whose value no word that can fall from our lips can adequately express. Can memory fail to go back at this moment to that scene when two years ago he came to the Congress Pavilion in Calcutta, the last he lived to attend, when the whole assembly rose as one man with an enthusiasm that knew no bounds, to welcome this true friend alike of the Government and of the people. To me, I am not ashamed to confess, the death of Sirdar Dyal Sing and of the Maharaja of Durbhunga come with the suddenness and the poignancy of grief at the loss of two who were personal friends whom I had eagerly hoped to meet after a long absence. But they have, Ladies and Gentlemen, left examples behind, marks in the foot-print of time, which we trust and pray may be an encouragement and a guide to others of their class and to all true and loyal sons of India.

THE MOTHER-LAND.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I began with a reference to Mr. Gladstone, and I will finish too with a reference to that great man. It was a cold morning, and closely muffled up, pale and ill, the great statesman was entering his carriage at Bournemouth, making the last journey of his life, on his way to Hawarden there to die. A crowd had assembled at the station, to bid him farewell, to have a last look at the face not much longer destined for earth. In response to their cheers and salutations, Mr. Gladstone uttered these words—the last he uttered in public—he who had so often held audiences of his countrymen spell-bound by the magic of his voice "God bless you all, and this place, and the land you love so well." The words were few, and the reporters added the voice was low. But there was in them, the last words of the parting hero, a pathos of farewell and of benediction, a deep thrill as of another world, which produced an effect not less perhaps, but more, than the efforts of a happier time. And let us too, following those simple words of Mr. Gladstone, ask God that He may bless us all and this dear land of ours. Do you, do we, Brother-Delegates, love that land, the land that gave us birth, the land beloved of the gods, they say, in ages gone by, when the world was young and darkness lay over many of its peoples, the land where knowledge lighted her earliest torch, the arts of life and civilization found their home, and philosophy pondered deep over the problems of life; where Rishis sang those hymns to the Father in the Shining Sky, the earliest of the Aryan world, which still live and throb in our hearts, and the eyes of the Seer saw visions of things not of this world; that land where after ages the sundered streams of Aryan life unite once again in [redacted] land, Brother-Delegates, dear [redacted] her the more, cling to her [redacted] fortunes of the past, for the [redacted] that have hung over her in [redacted] one. After centuries of darkn[redacted] er day has now opened for he[redacted] as already begun to stream o[redacted] ends on us, Brothers and Siste[redacted] his ancient land, it depends on us, on our sense of duty, on our spirit of loving sacrifice and earnest effort, whether the streaks of that light shall broaden and grow unto the lovely day. At length has India awakened from the stupor of ages, the fire of her intellect, of her hercism, of her piety dimmed but yet not wholly

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY, EVENING, JAN. 2.

THE home and local markets continuing closed for the New Year holidays, we have no fresh news to chronicle this evening beyond that contained in the telegraphic advices received from the districts this morning, according to which the weather has been bright and seasonable, the cotton plants are all in a flourishing state, and the crops are doing well.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 8,455 | bales. |
| Wheat | 7,543 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 3,840 | " |
| Rapeseed | 1,171 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 18,212 | " |
| Castorseed | 3,226 | " |
| Rice | 8,280 | " |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Skuld, 913 tons, Captain D F Oslen, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast, and one deck passenger.

THE s s Dora, 1,456 tons, Captain B Mitchell, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Newport, (27th November) via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co.'s s s, Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain W G Crebbin, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo, and two deck passengers.

THE Florio-Rubattino, S N Co's s s, Bisagno, 1,509 tons, Captain V Magazine, will sail to-day, for Hongkong, with a general cargo, and 15 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s, Istria, 1,009 tons, Captain T Rassevich, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Trieste (2nd December) with a general cargo, and one passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Uganda, 3451 tons, Captain J Black, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta, (13th December) with a general cargo, and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone will sail to-days for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo. Lieut R F Finlay, Lieut H G Carr, as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE s s Jubeda, 2,133 tons, Captain J. F. Tyndal which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Mauritius, (19th December,) brought a cargo of sugar, and 39 deck passengers: The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hajee C Joosub.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 2.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sutlej | 2143 | Symons | | | P & O Co |
| Merkara | 1949 | Kedslie | | | M M & Co |
| Virawa | 2158 | Gray | | | Do |
| H M S Racoon | | Hewett | | | Royal Navy |
| H M S Redbreast | | Travers | | | Do |
| Ras Elba | 1769 | Moore | | | W & A G & Co |
| Mohammadi | 1231 | Erikson | | | B & P S N Co |
| Khandalla | 1318 | Whitehead | | | M M & Co |
| Ujana | 2426 | Withers | | | M M & Co |
| Bombay | 2047 | Saunders | China | | P & O Co |
| Chilka | 1470 | Croft | | | M M & Co |
| Lyarowan | 1797 | Wering | Hill Son & Grenan | | |
| Kerbella | 1438 | Willis | | | M M & Co |
| Mars | 2497 | Curtis | | | W & A Graham |
| Pora | 1456 | Mitchell | | | B & P S N Co |
| Uganda | 3451 | Black | | | M M & Co |
| Istria | 1009 | Rassevich | | | A L S N C |

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY .

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Horatio | 2081 | Croft | Hull | 5-1 | F Muir & Co |
| G | De Bay | 1083 | Tasker | Liverpool | 5-1 | Bombay Co |
| H&J | Tothenham | 1353 | watkin | Marseilles | 6-1 | W & A G & Co |
| K | Lawada | 2124 | Clarke | Zanzibar | 7-1 | M M & Co |
| L | India | 2591 | Robertson | | | M M & Co |
| M | Copriand | 789 | Souter | | | H C Joosub |
| N | Woolwich | 2105 | Cox | Marseilles | 7-1 | E C Dubash |
| P | Jubeda | 2 33 | Tyndal | Calcutta | | H C Joosub |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ponani | 552 | Ahmed | Bhownagur | 3-1 | Sbprd & Co |
| Satrunji | 547 | Budroo | Karachi | 3-1 | Do |
| Sabarmati | 524 | Fakeera | Mangalore | 6-1 | Do |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shd. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Armenia | 2216 | Shanklin | Liverpool | 3-1 | W & A & Co |
| 3 | Manilla | 2582 | Govino | Genoa | 5-1 | F Baldvino |
| 4 | Bisagno | 1510 | Magongoa | Hongkong | 3-1 | F Baldvino |
| 5 | Rahaarat | 986 | Field | China | 3-1 | P & O Co |
| 7 | Newstead | 1817 | Transon | Calcutta | | W & A G & Co |
| 9 | Clyde | 2109 | Denny | Aden | 7-1 | P & O Co |
| 10 | Indra | 3923 | Burkill | Hull | 4-1 | K N & Co |
| 12 | Arabia | 4800 | Parfitt | London | | P & O Co |
| 15 | Letimbro | 1401 | Belsito | Genoa | 10-1 | F Baldvino |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kola | 497 | Livingstone | Karachi | 3-1 | M M & Co |

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·8s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 14·2s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Uganda s | Black | Calcutta |
| | Juheda s | Tyrrial | Mauritius, Dec 19 |
| 2 | Istria s | Rassevich | Trieste, Dec 2 |
| | Fultala s | | Rangoon |

DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Idar s | Milne | Havre and Antwerp |
| | Clan Maclean s | Ward | Hamburg |
| | Nawab s | Crebbin | Calcutta, &c |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
Steamer Skuld, Oslen, for Rangoon
" Bisagno, Magazine, for Hongkong
" Kola, Livingstone, for Karachi, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Jubeda, for Calcutta
" Ras Elba, for Antwerp, Dunkirk and Havre

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—(0 bales old cotton H K M Jetha.
Le Bay s—4000 cwt wheat Sunday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—4000 cwt housemeal Croft Mody and Co.

FOR HULL.

Horatio s—4000 cwt myrabollams R J Rutnagar, 6337 cwt myrabollams Wagjee Bacher, 591 cwt myrabollams Lavji Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Tot enham s—4000 cwt grain Ralli Brothers.
Woolwich s—3300 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.
Armenia s—3200 cwt cawnseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—392 cwt raisins Quan Lun 4800, 20 cwt gum and 250 cwt raisins M M Essabhoy.
Ballaarat s—17 cases cardamoms, 17 cwt dry ginger, 25 cwt black pepper and 6 cwt cloves M M Poonjiajee and Sons, 57 chests opium P & O S N Co, 30 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co, 43 chests opium N J Abraham, 40 chests opium H A Esmail and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaarat s—46 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 130 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co, 24 1-2 chests opium Talati and Co, 24 chests opium E Noordin and Co, 6 chests opium Nassoon J David and Co, 19 chests opium N Meanee, 86 chests opium N J Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay s—500 bales cotton Tata and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound
To-day and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—10 in R M L Gun Drill.
No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head quarters.
To-day and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—10 in R M L Gun Drill.

2. There will be Class Firing at Coorla on Thursday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. (local time) and Byculla at 6-12 a.m.

3. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next, the 7th instant at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill order without Arms. Puttees to be worn. Cyclist members of the Corps attending the practice can parade at the same time and place. Dress the same. Lamps to be carried.

4. A class of range finding will shortly be formed, members desirous of joining should send their names to the Adjutant.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a children's party for children of Members of the Corps at the Corps Club on Thursday, 5th inst. Particulars can be obtained from the Ladies Committee at the Club.

DISTRICT ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. VENTRIS, COMMANDING BOMBAY DISTRICT.

Bombay, Tuesday, January 3.

The following Officers proceeding to England in the Transport "Simla," sailing on the 4th instant, and appointed to do duty with Troops are posted as under:—
Commanding the Troops—Lieut-Col B D A Donne, Royal Sussex Regt.
Adjutant of Troops—Lieut M C A Green, South Lancashire Regt.
Quarter Master of Troops—Lieut J Narrel South Lancashire Regt.
Gosport Party No 1—Lieuts T C Hobson, R H A and H G Watkin, 4th Hussars.
Gosport Party No 2—Capt J H Goodwyn, Welsh Regt, Lieut T R Stokoe, 1st Devonshire Regt and Lieut H N Field, 1st Devonshire Regt.
Gosport Party No 3—Capt C C Cobbe, East Kent Regt Lieut F A White, 2nd Suffolk Regt and Lieut E W Bradbridge, Wilts Regt.
Gosport Party No 4—Capt T R Mallock, Royal Fusiliers and Lieut B H Price, 1st Royal Fusiliers.
Furloughs and Transfers—Lieut J H F Cornish-Bowden, D of C L I.
Netley Party—Lieut H C Fernyhough, 2nd K O York L I.
Colaba Depot Details—2nd Lieuts P U Grover and A T Ruddle, 1st Shrop L I.
Capt W R Birdwood, Indian Staff Corps and Capt P E L Barker, R A will be posted to sections under the orders of the Officer Commanding Troops on board.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KAPADIA.—January 2, at Gogha Street, Fort, Bombay, Bai Perojbai widow of Byramjee Pestonjee Kapadia and mother of Arteshir Byramji Kapadia. Funeral this afternoon [Tuesday] at 3 o'clock.

DELHI.

MARRIAGE.

KIDNEY-DOUSE.—January 2, by Special License, at St James' Church, Delhi, Punjab, by the Rev H W Griffith, M A, Bishop's Commissary, and the Rev G A Lefroy, M A, Allan Ferguson, eldest son of William Kidney, Esq, of Manchester, to Ella Florence, daughter of T Ralph Douse, Esq, F R G S, of London and Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRIMLEY.—December 28, at 43, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of Arthur F Grimley, of a son.
NORTON.—December 22, at Agra, the wife of Cecil Norton, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, of a daughter.
SAUBOLLE.—December 25, at Rangungee, the wife of R Saubolle, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ADAMS-ANDERSON.—December 27, at the Free Church of Scotland, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, by the Rev D Reid, Arthur H Adams, to Ethel A A Anderson, eldest daughter of J L Anderson, chemist.

DEATHS.

FRASER.—December 26, at Gallic, Moorshedabad, Adeline Annie, younger twin daughter of Hector Charles and Caroline Fraser, aged 4 months.
SWEETMAN.—December 28, at Mhow, Central India, of enteric fever, Lieutenant Richard Sweetman, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Irish Regiment, son of W Sweetman, Esq, Gorhamon, Co Wexford, Ireland, aged 26 years.
WEBB.—December 25, at Lahore, of paralysis, Henry James Webb, aged 71 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1899.

SPEAKING the other day in Rangoon, Lord Elgin declared that no duty which falls on a Government is more anxious or delicate than that of distributing honours. The task of weighing claims from all sides and many sources, and doing justice to legitimate aspirations, according to His Excellency, becomes sometimes a problem so complicated as to excite a feeling approaching to despair. This we can quite understand when the task is seriously undertaken. And it is not difficult to believe that this feeling surpassing despair must have been excited to produce such meagre results so far as Bombay is concerned. There were only a few vacancies in the orders of the Star and the Indian Empire; still Bombay does not get a fair share. The Plague awards are supposed to be given, but the list cannot be deemed satisfactory by any means. Mr. Wingate, Plague Commissioner, receives a knight commandership of the Indian Empire, but he might ultimately have received the same for his services as Chief Secretary to Government. Some of the native gentlemen who rendered useful aid in the work of the Plague Committee receive personal distinctions. Several doctors and nurses are decorated with the especial order of their craft. But we look in vain for the names of the men who bore the burden and heat of the day, who worked amid plague in its most dangerous phases, when no one knew how best to protect themselves against it, or how to carry on the campaign for its extermination. Theirs was the risk and the labour; theirs should be the reward. The list which appeared yesterday morning whether as regards plague workers or nurses it is easy to believe was chosen, as the sheriffs of counties were formerly chosen, blindfolded and with the prick of a pin, without any particular reference to claims or deserts.

First on the Indian list comes the name of the Nawab of Junagadh. The Junagadh State has made great headway of late, and it was only meet that its ruler as a Mahomedan prince should receive encouragement in view of the zeal and success with which he has opened schools and dispensaries and made roads and railways. As regards Mr. C. C. Stevens' knighthood, we can merely express our satisfaction, that though now on the Retired List his services have not been forgotten, and the fact encourages the hope that Mr. H. M. Birdwood's name may even yet be found in the list. Major-Generals Morton and Corrie-Bird also receive somewhat belated honours, which might have come more appropriately after the last frontier campaign. Kumvar Harnam Singh of Kaparthala, the uncle of the present ruler, has been a Companion of the Indian Empire since 1885. Of Companions of the Star of India, seven are appointed, Bombay being entirely overlooked; and of the eleven Companions of the Indian Empire, only one, Mr. Edulji Dinshaw of Karachi, can claim any connection with this Presidency. Those who do receive the honours are in every other case servants of Government in one department or another. Certainly under the head of Native Distinctions Bombay receives a liberal supply; indeed we may say lavish. Mr. V. M. Samarth, Subha of Baroda, who was in charge of plague operations in that State is made Dewan Bahadur. Mr. Samarth's plague administration in Baroda was remarkably successful. He was able to present a clean bill of health for that city within a comparatively short period, and spite of the difficulty of dealing with a fairly large section of the populace, habitually wearing arms, he managed to enforce the unpopular plague measures with success. His efforts were a success, cordially recognised by Surgeon General Harvey, Sir A. Wingate and other British officials who visited Baroda during the prevalence of plague there. The distinctions of Khan Bahadur, Rao Bahadur, Khan Saheb and Rao Saheb are awarded for the most part in recognition of plague services. Doubtless there will be much dissatisfaction among the great crowd of plague workers. But their opportunity is not yet past, and there are no hard and fast lines restricting the grant of the appropriate to such services as is the case in the two Indian orders.

Prominent in the Home Honour's List is the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey who receives a knighthood. It is an invariable rule that a Chief Justice should be created a knight in recognition of the high office to which he is appointed. Had not the New Year's List been so nearly due when the appointment was notified Sir Arthur Strachey's knighthood would have been gazetted at the time of his transfer. Lord Cromer's second step in the peerage is only a slight recognition of his notable services in Egypt. Those who remember him as Sir Evelyn Baring, and can trace the development of Egypt's prosperity under his able administration, will feel that he has earned whatever distinction it was in the power of Her Majesty's advisers to suggest. Mr. Justice Hawkins' peerage comes as a fitting reward on his retirement from the Bench which he has adorned for so many years. Sir Philip Currie, who has so carefully guarded British interests at Constantinople through a troubled period, is also elevated to the peerage. A scion of the banking house of the Curries he is credited with having been familiar from his youth with the commercial and financial principles that lie at the root of nearly all the diplomatic action of a trading nation. To his business knowledge is added a polish and courtliness which befit him like the man in Scripture, "diligent in business," to "stand before Kings." The Companionship of St. Michael and St. George is an honour distributed in the Colonies as the Star and Empire are in India, both for military and civil services, a fact which explains the awards to Colonel Chermside, Mr. Kynnersley of Penang, and Drs. Macpherson, Moffat, and Grant. The Home List seems, so far as it goes, more carefully prepared than the Indian List; but in both the official is the recipient of all the honours, the sole exception being Mr. Edalji Dinshaw. It was mildly suggested last year, that the addition of a "Statement of Objects and Reasons" would form a welcome affix to the pages of the Honours' *Gazette*. It would certainly save a wearisome search after virtues which possibly exist, though not on the surface, in order to justify the ways of Government on these occasions.

THE exportation of plague cultures from India to Europe and Australia still continues. We believe we are right in stating that perhaps none of the special medical officers who have left Bombay omitted to carry away with him a tube of microbes "to enable him to study the plague." There is a bye-law which forbids the carrying of matches or explosives on board steamers and many an unintentional offender has had the disagreeable duty of appearing before a magistrate in consequence forced upon him. The carrying of tons of gun powder or dynamite is not so dangerous as the tinytube of cult ures carried by an irresponsible medico. The former might blow up the ship and precipitate two or three hundred persons to their doom. But the possibilities of a little phial of microbes are incalculable. They might decimate the population of a great city. Only the other day we published the facts connected with the carrying of a consignment of cultures to Victoria. Yesterday we received news of another. By the Orient mail steamer Ophir, a quantity of plague microbes were carried into Melbourne, doubtless from Bombay, via England. We are glad to learn that the Board of Public Health seized the consignment, and the Port Health officer under instructions took the tube and threw it into one of the steamer's boiler furnaces. Shortly after the arrival of the Ophir, Dr. Cherry, demonstrator of pathology at the University, informed the Secretary to the Board of Health that he had been advised by letter that one tube of the germ cultures in question was being sent to him from England, and he regarded it as his duty to inform the authorities, owing to the view that was now taken with regard to the introduction of the plague infection. The cultures were being forwarded to Dr. Cherry by one of his late students, who is now in England studying bacteriology. Dr. Cherry's loyal action strengthens the hands to the authorities, and we hope shortly to see of rendered criminal for any medical man it carry plague cultures from an infected area, whether to take them into the mofussil, to Europe, Australia, or anywhere else.

WITH reference to the demand of France, China has granted an extension of their settlement on Shanghai. It appears that Count de Bezaure, the French Consul-General demanded some such concession, and the French cruiser Descartes anchored off Nanking to support his claim. A month ago the *China Gazette* prophesied that despite the apparently brave front presented by the Viceroy Liu Kun-yih to the demands of the French, they would quietly climb down and let them have the new Chinese reclamation as a solatium for their harrowed feelings in having to shoot down two score or more wretched unarmed coolies on that memorable day in July last. Why the Chinese should concede anything to France, seeing how powerless it is there to make good its words, passes the understanding of our contemporary, which reminded the Viceroy Liu of his responsibilities. He was asked to remember that his Government had given us a formal undertaking not to alienate any part of the Yangtse valley to any other power, and what the French then asked for was undoubtedly the alienation of a very important part of it. For this demand they can show no valid excuse, the French being wholly in the wrong and the Chinese entirely in the right. Our contemporary contrasted the cordiality of the Viceroy Liu towards Lord Charles Beresford at Nanking and his frigid politeness towards the French Consul-General. But it warned its readers not to be misled by appearances, and reminded them that setting foreigners by the ears and putting them into 'each other's hair' is a favourite device of Chinese officialdom which is succeeding more than usually well of late. The concesion to France had evidently been fully anticipated at Shanghai for some time past.

DEAN C. WORCESTER, who is Professor in the University of Michigan, has recently published a book on "the Philippine Islands and their People," as a guide to the comprehension of the Philippines question. The contents are interesting and valuable because the materials were originally put together without any possible reference to the war which has just opened a new chapter in the history of the East and West Indies. The author has twice visited the Islands for the purpose of zoological and botanical researches, his last tour extending from 1890 to 1893. He utilised his opportunities by studying also the history and social conditions of the principal islands. Although when he first wrote he did not, and could not, foresee the events of 1898, he perceived the beginnings of a serious crisis of some kind. In his own words, "I every where heard the mutterings that go before a storm." For many years he had seen how the natives had been brooding discontentedly over their many grievances. The Spanish Government of Manila was conspicuous to the author only on account of the slovenliness of its administration and the inhumanity of its Christian masters, who were unacquainted with the most elementary ideas of sanitation. The authorities are, or were, more interested in lotteries than in the welfare of the people. From the Manila lottery the Government derive half a million dollars annually. A Philippine native is an inveterate gambler, and his natural instinct is fostered by his rulers, with the result, says the author, "that many a poor devil spends his last cent in lottery tickets, and goes to gaol for not paying his taxes." The appendix shows that the islands are capable of vast industrial development. The richness of the soil of the Philippines is described as "well-nigh inexhaustible." Speaking of abaca fibre, the author says that "about 30 per cent ..... is wasted by the present method of extraction," and that "a fortune undoubtedly awaits the man ingenious enough to devise a suitable labour-saving machine." Of tobacco, "there is no question that the quantity of the crop might be greatly increased, and its quality bettered, by more careful growing and curing." As to gold, "many of the deposits on the Pacific slope of Luzon are near the sea, and indications are clear that if modern machinery were introduced and transportation lines opened, the Philippine might become a great gold producing centre." The book is certainly a timely publication.

THERE will be a Ball at the Government House to-morrow (Wednesday) night. 200 invitations have been issued.

THE Military Medical Students annual ball is to be held in the Town Hall on Friday next.

AMONG the names of those who appeared in yesterday's paper as having had the honour of Khan Saheb conferred upon them was Mr. P. P. Waghina. It should have been Mr. P. P. Ragheena.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Shannon with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo, left Aden, at 5 a. m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Saturday next.

LORD ELGIN will hand over the Viceroyalty to Lord Curzon at 9-30 on Friday morning when Mr. Fraser, officiating Home Secretary, will read the letters warrant of office in presence of the Executive Council. He will then drive down to Prinsep Ghat and embark on the "Guide" at 10 o'clock, which will convey the Viceregal party to Diamond Harbour, where the "Clive" will await them. The departure will be public, and Lord and Lady Elgin will bid farewell to their friends at Prinsep Ghat.

COLONEL Barlow, A. A. G., Punjab Command, will succeed, Brigadier-General Curtois as D. A. G., Bombay command on the latter's term expiring immediately.

COLONEL STEWART, Commanding the Merwara Battalion, has been selected as Colonel on the Staff in the Punjab, vice Brigadier-General Reid, appointed District Commander, 2nd class.

RAIN began to fall at Lahore in the early hours of Thursday and continued off and on till Friday morning, when about half an inch had fallen—sufficient to turn our dusty roads into quagmires.

THERE has also been a slight sprinkling of rain at Multan, which, though beneficial for the crops, is scarcely desirable with a case of plag u in the station, as such weather is said, rightly or wrongly, to be conducive to infection.

ON return from active service with the Khartoum Expedition, Major-General W. F. Gatacre, C.B., D.S.O., has been appointed Commandant of the Eastern District, Colchester *vic* C. J. Burnett, C.B., appointed Commandant of the Poona District.

DREYFUS seems to have received the recent good news with melancholy indifference. He is considerably aged, says an eye witness, and walks with a marked stoop, and his mind has become enfeebled. In the early days of his incarceration he worked much at algebra, but is now too prostrate for mental exercise.

ON Thursday night a contingent of the Calcutta Light Horse left Calcutta to take part in the manœuvres at the Delhi Cavalry camp. The party numbered eleven, and included Troop Sergeant-Major Panchand, Corporal Rivers Smith, Corporal Winckworth, and Troopers Jack, Pugh, Pickford, Smith, Godden, Sinclair, Pope and Bishop.

COLONEL VOUSDEN, V. C., now commanding the Kohat Kurram Force, is to be Colonel on the Staff in the Punjab, vice Colonel Bruce, who vacates on the 5th January on attaining 57 years of age. Colonel Vousden, however, will continue to hold his present appointment. Colonel Vanrennen, now officiating Colonel on the Staff, will continue to officiate in the Punjab Command, vice Colonel Vousden.

A SUPPLEMENTARY credit of eleven million roubles has been assigned to the Russian Minister of War for the purpose of a considerable increase of pay to active officers throughout the Army. From the middle of next year the minimum annual pay will be £70 for a Sub-Lieutenant besides house rent allowance. The salaries have been hitherto so inadequate that officers have been forced to eke out their pay by other occupations. General Kuropatkin, the new War Minister, has declared this impossible.

THE plague Commission which will conclude its labours in Calcutta about 7th January, is due at Agra on the 11th, Lahore by the 19th, and Karachi by the 23rd, whence it proceeds to Kuch and Gujrat to visit the principal towns and infected areas in those parts. The Commission then goes to Bombay, arriving there by the middle of February. It then go to the Deccan, and after visiting Sholapore, Thana, Bijapur, Ahmednagar and Nasik, returns to Bombay emarking for England on the 24th, where it will re-assemble for the preparation and submission of the report.

THE forecast published by the Meteorological Department of cold weather rains in Northern and Central India this year states that the indications "are not very strongly marked, but all point to a strongish probability that the winter rains will not be on the whole unfavourable in Upper India, which will receive the normal or somewhat less than normal amount of the season. The rainfall will, on the other hand, probably be in slight defect in the gangetic plain, and probably in slight to moderate excess in Central India and the Central Provinces.

THE Ocean records for the year show that transatlantic steaming honours belong to the North German Lloyd whose Kaiser Wilhelm Grosse has beaten the Lucania's best day's run and is therefore the fastest merchantman afloat. The only consolation is that she will not retain the honour long as the new Oceanic of the White Star line will be launched on January 14th at Belfast. She is thirteen feet longer than the Great Eastern with a gross tonnage of 17,000 tons. The owners deprecate record ambitions, but steaming power has been kept well to the front in her construction.

THE recent order in Council increasing the numbers of flag officers and officers in the Royal Navy, makes no change in the number of Admirals of the Fleet, the rank corresponding to Field Marshal in the Army; there are to be three holders of this highest rank under normal conditions, but at present the name of the Duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha is specially retained on the list, and Sir Frederick Richards has been made supernumerary. The grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral are each augmented by two, becoming 12 and 22 respectively. There are to be eight additional Rear-Admirals, that is, 43 instead of 35, and no less than 65 extra Captains. The Commanders are to be increased by 85, and instead of 884 Lieutenants, excluding the supplementary officers of that rank specially entered from the mercantile marine, there will be 1,500. These additions will be made gradually, but they will put an end for a long time to any stagnation of promotion in the Navy. Altogether there are 778 extra officers in the ranks named.

THE attention that has been given to the frequency of official transfers, since the subject was started afresh by Lord Elgin's remarks on the eve of his departure from Simla, has induced the *Madras Mail* to republish as a pamphlet a series of articles on the subject that have appeared from time to time in its own columns. Here are some of its instances. "Mr. Tremenheere has had to endure 29 transfers in 23 years service; Mr. Weir has had 23 transfers in 19 years; Mr. Cowie has rejoiced 16 moves in 12 years' and Mr. Cumming 14 moves in 11 years." Of course it does not follow that each move was to a new district, or Mr. Tremenheere for instance would have served in every district in the province. But some of the younger men bid fair to accomplish this achievement at the present rate of progress. Thus we are told "Mr. E. C. Rawson appears to have served in 12 different districts in the course of 12 year's service. Mr. Andrew served in 11 districts in 14 years' and Mr. A. C. Tate in 10 districts. At the end of 10 years' service most Civilians have seen at least 6 or 8 districts."

THE Opposition rancour against Baron Banffy has set the Hungarian Parliament by the ears, M. Horansky attacked the Baron in the Chamber of Deputies, on Friday Dec. 30, declaring that he had broken faith with the National party, and when a challenge followed he declined a meeting unless it were entered on the record of the proceedings that the Baron was dishonourable. The Baron's seconds declined to listen to such terms, and imputed cowardice to M. Horansky who accordingly challenged both. Both declined until their principal's honour was satisfied. Meantime the seconds all met and fought. Count Stephan Karolyi and another entered the lists for M. Horansky, while Baron Banffy was represented by the Minister of National Defence and another. Three encounters took place on Tuesday December 27. In the first one shot missed and the other pistol failed. In another case, where swords were used, the Baron's man was wondded on the right hand and his opponent's head bled profusely from a couple of seyere wounds. In the third case both combatants were wounded. M. Horansky challenged the seconds who acted for Baron Banffy's seconds. The affair is still unsettled. A court-of-honour must decide how far the suspension of the original quarrel affects the settlement of the others. Altogether ten affairs of honour have resulted. A reaction of public opinion is strongly in favour of Baron Banffy, who is now considered to be the victim of an unscrupulous conspiracy

THE year 1897, writes a contemporary, shows a remarkably small number of reported maritime wrecks and casualties in Indian waters. About twenty years ago viz., in 1877, the number was 163, and since then it has steadily kept on increasing till it reached the high figure of four hundred in 1883 and then it gradually diminished to two hundred, until this year, when it has come down again to 177. But though the number is small, the total tonnage lost is comparatively much greater than it has been ten years previously owing, as will be seen, to the wreck of several British and Foreign vessels, of heavy tonnage. The number of lives lost is calculated at 96, which, though comparatively small, is not so as in 1890, when the number reported was only 22: and it is chiefly owing to the wreck of the Aden on the east coast of Socotra in the Arabian Sea, and the Sultan in the same locality, that this high figure is shown. The wrecks include 10 British and Foreign vessels, 38 British Indian vessels and 9 Native craft; and the casualties comprise 60 British and Foreign vessels, 51 British Indian vessels and 9 Native craft. Of the total wrecks and casualties there were 31 collisions, 10 founderings, 26 groundings, 58 strandings, and 52 miscellaneous cases. The total of "General localities" in which these wrecks and casualties occurred shows that the largest number viz., 75, occurred on the Bombay and Kathiawar coasts and the Gulf of Cambay; whilst the Hooghly river shows only 19 this year, and the Chittagong and Orissa coasts 18. In the Madras Presidency there were 12 on the Malabar coast. In Burma there were 10. The remainder occurred on various other coasts of India.

LORD SALISBURY has approved a scheme for the Government of the Sudan drawn up by Lord Cromer.

THE Pope has chosen Monsignor Sagare, a pro-British prelate, to re-open the Catholic missions in the Sudan.

MR. DOYLE, C.E., Editor of *Indian Engineering*, has had the honour conferred on him of being elected a member of the Societe des Ingenieurs Civils de France.

WARRANT-Officer Prat and Sergeant Bat, of the Marine Infantry, who are attached to Major Marchande's expedition, have been appointed Chevaliers of this Legion of Honour.

ACCORDING to the "Daily Mail's" correspondent at Cairo, absolutely nothing is known by the authorities of the story of the Khalifa's treasure published by the English papers.

FOUR Belgians and seventy black soldiers have been surprised and massacred by the Budja tribe on the Upper Congo. The four whites were afterward eaten by the cannibal victors.

WE are informed that Mr. Conyngham Greene, C. B., has been induced to continue his duties at the Cape for the present, but he has been given an extension of leave until the end of January, in order that he may escape the hot and unhealty season in Pretoria.

THE Queen has sanctioned the following appointments to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England:—Knight of Justice: Captain Nathaniel George Philips (promoted from Knight of Grace). Knight of grace: General Sir Richard Harrison, K. C. B., C. M. G. Lady of Grace: Caroline, Mrs. Shaen.

THE time-limit—six months—fixed for the ratification of the Niger Convention by Great Britain and France expired this week without the treaty having been ratified. It is announced to-day, however, that the time-limit has been extended for another six months (from Dec. 14) by joint agreement between Sir Edmund Monson and M. Delcasse.

A PAINFUL tragedy is reported from Uganda. Captain Dagmore, one of the Protectorate officials, suddenly lost all mental control and shot his colleague, Captain Cook. He was taken down to the coast to Mombassa for trial, but was too ill to plead, and died on November 10. His insanity is attributed to the hardships and strain of the recent campaign in which he had taken part.

MR. MCKINLEY, speaking at Atalanta yesterday said the American flag had been planted in the two hemispheres, and there it remained as the sym

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## NEW YEAR HONOURS.

### THE HOME LIST.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

In the list of New Year Honours are the following :—

Lord Cromer is created a Viscount.

Sir Philip Currie and Mr. Justice Hawkins are raised to the Peerage.

Colonel Chermside is appointed Grand Cross of St. Michael and St George.

Boutros Pasha Ghaly, Egyptian Foreign Minister, is appointed Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

Doctors Macpherson, Moffat and Grant for services with the Uganda Government, are appointed Companions of St. Michael and St. George.

Mr. Justice Strachey, of the Allahabad High Court, is created a Knight.

The following are also amongst the recipients of New Year Honours :—

Mr. Henry Cockburn of the British Legation, Peking, appointed Companion of the Bath.

Mr. Kynnersley, Resident Councillor of Penang, appointed Companion of St. Michael and St. George.

The Queen has also approved the following honours being granted on account of distinguished services rendered during the plague :—

Captains Jones Lloyd, William Jennings, Arthur King, and Lieutenant Niblock, all of the Indian Medical Service, to be Associates of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Misses Robinson, Kendall, Wheatley, Moles, Hitchman, Hale and Horne, Sister Heriberta and Mrs. Dyson to be Serving Sisters of the same order.

### HONOURS FOR UGANDA OFFICIALS.

JAN. 2.

The Honours list contains the names of Mr. Frederick Jackson and Mr. George Wilson, Uganda Officials, who are appointed Companions of the Bath.

## THE REVOLT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

### FILIPINOS RECALCITRANT.

JAN. 1.

General Miller commanding the American expedition to Iloilo, has summoned the Filipinos to surrender the city but the latter refuse to comply until they have consulted Aguinaldo.

The streets and forts in Iloilo, as well as the boats along the river, are filled with rebels who are prepared to resist the landing of the American troops.

General Miller has sent to Manila for final instructions and in the meanwhile has lowered boats armed with machine guns, and is preparing generally to land his forces.

## THE AMERICAN FLAG FLOATS OVER HAVANA.

The American Flag has been hoisted over Havana.

The ceremony was of a simple character, and nothing untoward happened.

## FRENCH POLICY AT SHANGHAI.

### THE TIMES PROTESTS.

The "Times" strongly protests against the French dog-in-the-manger policy at Shanghai, and says we do not intend to submit to such treatment.

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 2.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Shannon, with the English Mails of the 23rd ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 5 a.m. to-day, and the same Company's s.s. Oriental, left for Colombo and Australia, also at 5 a.m. to-day.

## THE PROCLAMATION PARADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 2.

The Annual Proclamation Parade was held this morning on the General Parade Ground to fire a feu-de-joie in commemoration of the anniversary of proclaiming the title of "Empress of India." The troops formed up in two brigades. The first brigades comprise the 2nd Durham Light Infantry, the Royal Scots and the second Bombay Grenadiers under the command of Colonel Egar. The second brigade was composed of the Royal Irish Rifles, and the 14th and 18th Bombay Infantry under Colonel Phillips. The first Bombay Pioneers and massed bands were in the centre. The Parade was held under the command of Colonel Whitby. After firing the feu-de-joie, Colonel Whitby called out for three cheers, which were heartily given, and the troops returned to their quarters. The Kirkee troops paraded independently at Kirkee under the command of Major Chase.

## BATTLE OF KOREGAUN.

### ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

After the Poona parade was over, the second Bombay Grenadiers remained on the ground to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of Koregaun, which regiment took a prominent part in that engagement. After the regiment left the ground the bagpipes of the Grenadiers struck up the Koregaun march, and the colours of the Grenadiers were brought to the front. The drums were piled one on top of the other, and the Regimental and the Queen's colours were crossed over them. This being done, Major Leslie and the European Officers present marched in line ; the others stood. Afterwards Major Leslie placed wreaths on the colours. The native officers followed, and did in like manner. Mrs. Hartigan, as representative of the ladies of the Regiment, placed a handsome wreath on the Queen's colours The men after piling arms, followed in companies and touched the wreath. Colours were then carried to the front—men who were in line presented arms. The colours were carried up and down the lines, and three cheers being given the interesting ceremony closed.

## PLAGUE IN THE POONA DISTRICT.

Plague is increasing in the villages near Poona, The family of the Governor's body guard at Aundh has been attacked, and several fatal cases have occurred. Doctor Reade and Mr. Brahme inspected the place, and the latter gentleman was ordered to supervise plague operations at the village of Aundh. Plague is also bad at Chinchwad. The Whatilals are now located in thatched huts, having vacated the place. The plague in Mirai is declining. The fair of Virabhadra in the Godeh. village of Kolhapur, has been stopped.

## A RETIRED HOSPITAL ASSISTANT.

Khan Bahadur Jussuf David, retired Hospital Assistant, second Bombay Granadiers was presented with a cup and purse by the Regiment for his long and valued services.

## MULTAN DAY CELEBRATION.

The 19th Bombay Infantry celebrated their Multan day this evening, when a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present to witness the sports, amongst whom was Major General Burnett, taking an interest in the sport. At the conclusion, Mrs Sartorious distributed the prizes.

## BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

### FAREWELL DINNER TO LORD ELGIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 2.

There was an immense gathering at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce dinner to Lord Elgin to-night. Besides some hundred and fifty members of the Chamber, there were present as guests, the Lieutenant-Governor, Bengal, the Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice, Bengal, Sir Edwin Collen, Sir James Westland, Sir Asthur Trevor, Hon. Mr. Rivaz, Rear Admiral Douglas, Sir George Luck, the President of the Calcutta Trades Association and all the Judges of the High Court, the Chief Commissioner Assam and all leading officials in Calcutta, the Maharajah of Tagore, and a large number of leading native gentlemen joining the company after dinner.

Lord Elgin's health was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Turner, President of the Chamber, who said, it seems but fitting that as it is customary for the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to present an address o welcome to the Viceroy designate on arrival in India, so we members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce should take the opportunity of saying a few words of farewell, and wishing hearty godspeed to the retiring Viceroy, especially to one who has had to experience more than the usual share of anxiety and trouble during the period of his rule, and has passed through the ordeal with so much honour to himself and to the high office he has held. It is just five years ago since I had the honor of forming one of the deputation from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to present an address of welcome to Lord Elgin then on his way to Calcutta to assume the office which he is now on the point of laying down. In that address, special stress was laid upon the necessity for the extension of railways in India generally, and more especially for the construction of small feeder lines and short extensions and if for nothing else, Lord Elgin's Viceroyalty will be memorable for the immense personal interest he has taken in the all-important question of the development of the railway system of India. I shall not inflict on you minute details, but would mention, that during his Excellency's tenure of office, about 3,500 miles of new line will have been constructed, making a total of 22,000 miles which will be open by the end of March, and a farther 3,000 miles have been sanctioned. This is a record of which His Excellency may well be proud ; nor can we over-estimate the immense service rendered by Lord Elgin to the commerce of India by the stimulus thus given to the construction of new lines of Railway in various parts of this country. Reference was also made in the Bombay address to the need of liberal terms of the concession from the Government of India without which, apart from the question of the fixity of exchange, there would be no inducement for Home Capitalists to enter into schemes of public utility in India. In the matter of concessions the Chamber gratefully recognise the step in the right direction taken by the Government of India during Lord Elgin's term of office. The notification of the 17th April 1896 contains inducements for the construction by agency of private companies of branch feeder lines. But the concessions offered have not been sufficient. For proof that this is so, and further that there is ample capital waiting to be invested in Indian Railways, I cannot do better than quote the remark made before the Currency Committee by Lord Rothschild who said, "I personally have no doubt that under the generous system, the capital required for the development of India could be found in the London Market." This, coming from such high authority as Lord Rothschild deserves the fullest consideration at the hands of Government, and we all trust that the truth of the remark may be fully recognised, and that it may bear the good fruit in due season. Gentlemen, the history of India during the past five years when it comes to be written, will record a series of events of intense interest and of the highest importance. We have had a visit from India's old enemy, famine, which was successfully grappled with, thanks to the energy and self-devotion of those in charge of afflicted districts. We have had a visit from a new enemy—the plague—which I regret to say still lingers in the country and remains so far unvanquished ; and in Bengal and Assam we have suffered from a disastrous earthquake. On the frontier we have had a time of trouble and unrest. We have had a number of important expeditions commencing with the relief of Chitral and the storming of the Malakhand pass, and closing with the Tirah campaign, all of which have served to illustrate once again the indomitable pluck, endurance and gallantry, amid the greatest difficulties and dangers, of the officers and men of Her Majesty's forces, both British and Native. I would here remind you Gentlemen that we are honored this evening by the presence of that distinguished soldier, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who as Sir William Lockhart was the means of bringing the Tirah Campaign to such a satisfactory conclusion. While it could be wished that the necessity for these expeditions had not arisen, they afforded an opportunity to the Chiefs of India to demonstrate their loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of which they were not slow to take advantage ; and such a real demonstration of loyalty must have been a matter of sincere gratification to Lord Elgin. The action of the leading territorial nobles in placing their troops at the disposal of the Government of India, and in offering their personal services in the field is one of the links in the chain that help to bind the British Empire together ; a link that it is hoped will never be weakened, but will acquire increased strength in coming years. If the events to which I have referred have proved of absorbing interest to an ordinary spectator, what must they have been to those who are responsible for the Government of the country, and above all to the Viceroy himself. We cannot realise the tremendous difficulties, the almost overwhelming anxieties which Lord Elgin has been compelled to face during his tenure of office. Surely it is not too much to say that His Excellency has proved equal to the occasion and has by his coolness and fortitude in storm and stress, won our admiration and respect. Gentlemen, Lord Elgin came to us as an untried Administrator ; he leaves us an experienced Ruler decorated with the D. S. O. of Public Opinion. He leaves us having added fresh lustre to an already illustrious name. He leave us, we hope and expect, to acquire further honor and distinction in the service of his Queen and country. In asking you to fill your glasses and drink to Lord Elgin's health, I feel sure I shall be anticipating the wishes of this gathering, if I associate with the toast the name of Her Excellency Lady Elgin, who has so ably continued the great and beneficent work inaugurated by Her Excellency's predecessor, Lady Dufferin, on behalf of the women of India, and has also shown her deep sympathy and personal interest in those charitable institutions for both Europeans and Natives which abound in this great city of Calcutta.

The Viceroy was about to reply when our message left.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Matiana and Rewa' left this morning.

The Clan Line s. s. Clan Ronald, arrived this morning.

PORTSAID, DEC. 31.

The Hall Line s. s. Stanley Hall, arrived this morning.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 31.

The City Line s. s. City of Edinburgh, left this morning.

MARSEILLES, DEC. 31.

The P. and O. Company's s.s, Peninsular, which left Bombay, on the 17th December, arrived here to-day.

The s. s. Peninsular, leaving Bombay on the 17th ultimo, arrived at Marseilles on Saturday last.

The s. s. Mazagon, arrived at Singapore on the 2nd instant.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

Holiday's until Tuesday.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### EGYPTIAN COTTON SUPPLY.

### THE LOUISIANA SUGAR CROP.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

THE changes shown in the Bank return this week are small in themselves and in their significance. An increase of £350,879 in the "other" securities shows that apparently the market has borrowed more than it has repaid, and the "other" deposits exhibit a corresponding accretion of £372,309. Government disbursements have lowered the total of the public deposits by £175,619, and the decrease of £160,000 in Government securities probably indicates borrowing by the Bank on Consols. Money, as usual at this period of the year, has gone into the provinces, and including a net efflux of £75,000 in gold for abroad, the stock of coin and bullion is £361,864 lower on the week ; but a contraction of £240,840 in the active note circulation brings the reduction of the reserve to only £21,024, its proportion to the liabilities showing only a fractional decline—from 50·60 to 50·40 per cent.

It was not to be expected that even the ardent loyalty of Canada to the Mother Country, which has found practical expression in the preferential tariff would be so unselfish as not to look for reciprocity Canadians made no bargain with England when they gave their preference to British imports ; but there was an unexpressed hope that England would see her way to return the compliment. That hope, in one direction, is now finding expression. A very large quantity of tobacco is grown in the Niagara peninsula, this year's crop being estimated at at least 10,000,000 lb., and there is a surplus over home requirements Naturally, the growers are looking to the hospitable English market. They are asking, moreover, in order to facilitate their access to that market, that England shall give a preference to the Canadian leaf. This might be granted without that revolution in the country's fiscal system which English statesmen at present dread ; for there is already an import duty on raw tobacco, and all that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have to do would be to remit a portion of the duty when the tobacco was certified as grown in a British possession. It is a pity that this was not done last year, instead of lowering the duties all round—a reduction which has not proved to be either beneficial or popular. The discrimination suggested would have been both, and Canada has done much to deserve such a favour.

The audit of the affairs of Pattisons, Limited has been going on only since Monday, and during that time 10 expert accountants have been engaged at the books, and half a dozen valuations have just gone over the heritable property, and the stock of whisky, brandy and wines, which is a very large one, involving as it does the interests of hundreds of private persons and of several firms. The result of the investigation, an authority says, can be nothing but reconstruction. The liquidation would be a disaster to the trade in Scotland. The amount of money involved exceeds £1,500,000, but no definite statement of the actual liabilities and assets of the company can be made for several days yet. The books of the company have been kept in the most elaborate and modern fashion.

Cotton is grown in India, but Great Britain is forced to depend to a great extent on America for her supplies ; for her Indian Empire is a long way off, and the supply from that quarter is limited. Egypt, however, is nearer to Great Britain than America, and Egyptian cotton, says a New York contemporary, "is of finer quality than that grown here—so much so that we import it into this country for the making of our very best cotton goods. With the Egyptian territory under British control, as it practically is now, with British capital invested in the cottonfields of the Nile, and British enterprise prompting the extension of the acreage, it is acknowledged by the cotton trade here that there will be danger before us of a severe blow to the industry in which we have controlled five-sixths of the markets of the world." The position, in fact, is regarded with some apprehension in the United States. The opinion of one of the leading Cotton Exchange firms in New York was given in emphatic terms. "Egyptian cotton," it was said, "is brought here to be used in the making of our best cotton goods. The texture is finer than the American-grown cotton, and the colour makes it better adapted for the high-class grades of manufactures. Its growth is dependent on the seasons and other natural conditions, and in the hands of the fellaheen the supply has been a limited one.

"With the British in undisputed control of Egypt, however, the situation would be very quickly changed. Whatever that nation does it does thoroughly. Where the Egyptians have been satisfied with the acreage that Nature gives them, the British would very quickly set about aiding Nature by art, making, as they do wherever they go, a garden out of a desert. They would make cotton grow by scientific methods that the Egyptians never dreamt of, and, having exhausted all available territory in Egypt, they would, unless all precedents are at fault, very speedily strike out for new ground. Being established in the heart of Africa, they would have unlimited scope for their aggressive enterprise, and could increase the acreage, in a land that grows especially fine cotton, to an extent equal to their demands. Transportation from the interior of Africa, viewed in the light of existing conditions, seems to be a drawback ; but no one who has observed the way the British go about things doubts for a moment that such a difficulty as that would be very soon overcome by the construction of railroads. I have never been in Egypt, and do not know how the fellaheen labourer compares with our southern plantation hands, but it is to be presumed that the Egyptians would work much cheaper than our cotton planters can get the negroes of the South to work for. Conditions would therefore favour the Anglo-Egyptian cotton planter."

Lieutenant Colonel Dolphin, writing to the "Manchester Guardian" says :—It is manifest from the evidence recorded in Part I of the Blue-book containing the minutes of the proceedings of the Indian Currency Committee that the testimony of many of the witnesses reflected to a large extent their particular views as they affected their own individual interests and those of the Government they serve, and exhibited little, if any, regard for the Indian natives or their industries. The welfare of the great mass of our Indian follow-subjects does not seem to have entered the minds of some of the witnesses at all, but surely the contentment of that huge number of some 300 millions is a serious matter, and one that should not be ignored. On the very first page of the report Sir James L. Mackay, K. C. I. E., states :—"Indian troubles as regards exchange may be said to have begun with the demonetisation of silver by Germany in 1873. Previous to that year silver had practically for forty years never been worthless than 60d. per ounce, giving an exchange (roughly) of 2s. per rupee." Now 1873 was the year the French mints were closed to the free coinage of silver, and the action of the Latin Bimetallic Union ceased to preserve the ratio they had maintained for years between the white and yellow metals. Mr. M'Kinley President of the United States, remarked in his recent Message to Congress that "the importance of adequate provision which will ensure to our future a money standard, related as our money standard now is to that of our commercial rivals, is generally recognised," showing clearly that that statesman is still wedded to international bimetallism. We are all aware that the French nation hold a similar opinion. Some English economists have lately suggested an intermediate ratio of 22 to 1, in place of 15 1-2 to 1, between silver and gold. Such a relative value would neither be entertained by America nor France, so to my mind it is sheer waste of time discussing it.

"Mr. S. A. Ralli during his fatiguing examination by the committee advocated a 1s. 2d. rupee, but he, the Indian tea planters, and others are all in favour of a low rupee, and do not seem to grasp the fact that if the well-tried international bimetallic system were restored they would all trade on the same currency platform, and that the then imperative rise in the price of silver to 60d. an ounce would stop the present favourable competition of other silver countries, where currency has not been tampered with, for they would no longer possess any currency advantage over them. The present financial conditions of Austria, Japan, and Chili do not present any advantage which these countries have acquired by the silly adoption of a gold standard, but rather the reverse ; and we, with their sad examples before us, should hesitate before commiting the natives of our great Eastern dependency to so fatal and injurious a step as would be the placing of their currency on a gold standard with no gold money to circulate among them. It should, moreover, be borne in mind that of late years an abnormal amount of silver, through its demonetisation, has been thrown on the markets of the world, that this is a factor which will not exist much longer, and that in consequence the price of silver bullion is in the near future far more likely to rise than fall."

From New Orleans we learn that the Louisiana sugar crop is proving disappointing. Fully one-half the grinding season is over, but the results have not so far been encouraging. The tonnage of cane is heavy, but the yield of sugar is comparatively poor, and complaints on this score are general. This is the more disappointing as the sugar factories are now equipped, it is said, with the very best machinery for extracting the sugar from the cane, and it is therefore, other things being equal, now possible to secure a higher yield per ton than ever before. Experts, it is added, are confessing themselves puzzled by the condition of the crop. "There is a general belief," the New Orleans "Picayune" remarks, "that the existing conditions are primarily traceable to the drought during the early months of the growing season. This so delayed the crop that at the commencement of the harvest the cane was fully a month behind in point of maturity. The weather which has been experienced since the commencement of grinding has been anything but favourable to the maturing of the crop, there being too much rain. The rains have also made plantation operations difficult, owing to the bad roads and the obstacles in the way of economical field work. Should the weather from now on prove cold and dry, it is possible that better results may be obtained, but it must now be accepted as certain that the yield of sugar per ton of cane delivered at the mill will be surprisingly small compared with the yields of recent years. This is greatly to be regretted, for the reason that a much larger crop than usual was planted for, and there was every reason to expect a heavy yield. The tonnage is heavy enough, but it is poor in sugar. Fortunately for the planters, the market is firm and sugar is selling at satisfactory figures. This firmness of the market will in some degree compensate producers for the failure of the yield to reach expectations. From all indications the poor quality of the cane is not confined to certain districts, but is general thus confirming the impression that the trouble is due to the early drought."

A Swiss view of the commercial agreement recently concluded between the French and n Governments is given in the "Bulletin Commercial" of the Geneva Chamber of Commerce. The arrangement is remarked, quite correctly, is not a treaty, since France has abandoned the practice of entering into definitive and enduring engagements of this kind. It is a protocol, sufficiently effective no doubt, merely announcing the determination of the two countries to set aside their mutually hostile tariffs, such as that which three years ago brought to an end the Franco-Swiss tariff war. The "Bulletin" notes that the termination of the quarrel has been welcomed, almost with unanimity, on both sides of the frontier. To Switzerland it will bring undoubtedly substantial commercial advantage. The German newspapers, adds the same journal, affect to see in the agreement an event of trifling importance, but there can be no doubt that in the fatherland, as elsewhere, its weight and significance are well understood. "All who regard Protectionism as an evil, or at the best as a remedy to be applied temporarily and with great caution, and Free Trade as the surest foundation for commercial and industrial prosperity, will welcome the termination of this international struggle as a happy sign of the times." The particular significance of this Swiss opinion lies in the fact that the trade passing between Italy and Switzerland is of great importance, that it has in some ways been actually increased by the Franco-Italian war, and that, notwithstanding these circumstances, the prospect of improved commercial intercourse between France and Italy is regarded in Switzerland as a reason for congratulation.

While the Manchester market continues firm, though comparatively inactive, the reports from the raw cotton markets show that there is a reactionary tendency in the prices of the raw material from the level to which they have been forced by speculative manipulation. Telegrams from Alexandria report that the "squeeze" there has broken down, as it was found that the "bears" were not disposed to rush in and buy cotton as the market advanced, in spite of the alleged unsatisfactory quality of the crop and the fact that diminishing estimates of quantity are being put forward. The spot quotations for Egyptian cotton in Liverpool are partially 1-16d. lower, and futures are several points below last night ; but quotations for American on the spot are unchanged, though futures gave way owing, it is rumoured, to the selling out of a "bull" account,—and close barely steady at generally 1 point below Wednesday. The trade has bought American cotton for some time past, and, judging by the supplies forwarded from warehouses and the direct imports, is certainly in a position to refrain from further buying, except in quite moderate quantities, for some considerable time. Indeed, it seems as if holders of cotton might experience an anxious time if there should be any lull in the demand. Silver is quoted 1-16d. higher than yesterday, and homeward rates of exchange from the Eastern markets are repeated, excepting 1-32d. advance from Bombay. Private telegrams from Calcutta quote forward exchange for delivery in six months as 1s. 3-23-32d. A very large demand for India Council drafts is reported, the amount offered being applied for nearly ten times over. The minimum rate excepted was 1-32d. above that of last week.

Prices keep firm in the cloth departments of the market, but there is less inquiry observable, and few transactions of importance are heard of. The slackening in the demand is in some cases causing manufacturers to look more closely into their order lists, with the result that earlier delivery is occasionally promised than was admissible last week. Of course some of the more favoured departments and especial cloths are very deeply under contract, but there are indications that the extent of engagements has frequently been exaggerated. There is very little workable business for any Indian market except Bombay, and that is slower in several directions. Here and there buyers have booked orders at prices and for shipment dates which they have only agreed to for the purpose of keeping marks before their customers. Transactions in shirtings, bleaching fabrics, and specialities for Bombay are spoken of. Business to a moderate extent in staple cloths, Mexicans, and bleaching shirtings for China is occasionally heard of. For the miscellaneous Eastern markets and the nearer outlets the effective demand is, generally speaking, rather meagre. There is no doubt that the approach of the holiday season and stock taking are restricting business in some quarters.

## A TIMELY PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When riding past the new Bombay and Baroda Railway Offices—a pile of buildings second to none in this "city of Palaces and Palms" I observed, that the foundations of some structure are being prepared at the north west end of the facade in such a position that when erected the house or shed or whatever it is to be will as effectually destroy the effect of the imposing front as would a building in front of Victoria Terminus.

It is certainly strange that so competent an architect as Mr. F. W. Stevens to whose talent Bombay owes many of its finest buildings should spoil the most recent of them by need be from its position an unsightly excrescence. I had the curiosity to inquire of the men at work as to the purpose to which the new structure is to be put and was told that it is to be a house for the door keeper! The China man that burnt down his house to roast a pig was a sensible fellow compared to people who erect a splendid building costing no end of money then put up a hovel or a hutch in front of it. In keeping with this is the mean railing, in course of erection round the building. The straggling trees on the western point would be better for a little judicious pruning if they be not swept away altogether as were similar trees formerly disfiguring the Cathedral High School, now the Oriental Buildings.—Yours, &c.,

COMMON SENSE.

## CRICKET.

### LORD SANDHURST'S XI *VS.* MOFUSSIL.

YESTERDAY a two days' match between teams representing the above was commenced on the Maidan The weather was dull and cloudy, and a cutting wind was blowing when the time for the commencement of the match arrived. There was a comparatively small gathering of spectators, considering that very nearly all the best cricketers in the Presidency were playing, but probably one could hardly expect the same interest to attach to the match as to the International contests. Raikes having beaten Sprott in the spin of the coin, naturally elected to take first innings, and sent Kharas and Jardine in to face the bowling of Shivshanker from the Gymkhana end, and Sinclair at the other. Kharas received the first over from Shivshanker, it being a maiden. Jardine cut Sinclair's first ball for four, and getting a single off the next, brought Kharas to the other end, and he promptly put him away twice for four, a somewhat expensive over, which resulted in Bhide relieving him. In Shivshankar's next over Jardine got a single off the first ball, but the bowler had his revenge, as he bowled Kharas with a trimmer. Greig filled the vacancy, being received with applause as he emerged from the tent. He at once settled down to his usual correct style, and the spectators looked forward to a batting treat, but unfortunately Jardine, in trying to cut Shivshankar turned the ball in to his wicket 25-2-11, Gagrat, who succeeded, looked to be getting set when in trying to drive Bapasola, who had relieved Bhide at the Hospital end, he was smartly caught by Luard at cover. 54-3-11. Chonkar who followed him, soon settled down and played a very excellent innings before being bowled by Bapasola. Daruwalla who followed him was given out l.-b.-w, to Bhide and Cheetham who was next had no opportunity of showing the spectators his usual careful style as he was bowled almost immediately by Bhide. Greig who had been batting in his best style, was bowled in trying to pull a ball from Bapasola, not the first time he has got out attempting a similar stroke. He played a very pretty innings of 42, and up to this his side would have fared badly without him. When the tiffin bell rang, Kanga and Dorab Mody were together, the former having made 10 and the latter 2. Punctually at three o'clock the game was resumed Baloo and Bhide bowling. Cricket at first ruled slow, the only points of interest being a fluky two to Mody and a confident appeal for l.-b.-w. against Kanga, which he survived, and then a stroke for a single was turned into a six by two wild overthrows. Baloo, who had been bowling very steadily, then obliged Mody with a half volley which he promptly cracked for three, Machliwalla saving the boundary. After three or four overs of careful cricket Bhide beat Kanga with a useful breakback 12-8 16. The out-going batsman played nice cricket. Bhandare followed Kanga, and Mody signalized his advent by putting Baloo smartly past cover for four. Bhandare opened his account by driving Bhide for three and getting to the other end, drove Baloo for three more, giving a difficult chance to mid off—130 up. After Mody had driven Baloo for 3, the bowler had his revenge as he beat and bowled Bhandare, 135-9-6. Back, who had been put in as twelfth man of the team, came next, and after a fluky single to each player, Mody was smartly caught at cover by Luard off Bhide, 137-10-19. The outgoing batsman played attractive cricket for his runs. Raikes whipped in and after a single to each Back was badly missed at square leg by Shivshanker, which Raikes celebrated by driving Baloo for four, bringing up 140. A lucky two to Raikes brought on Shivshanker, vice Bhide, and Back at once hit him to leg for four, and got a snick to leg for two more bringing up 150. Bapasola relieved Baloo, and in second over Machliwalla caught Raikes at long on from a lofty drive and the innings terminated for 153. The fielding of the Mofussil team was not very high class, but Sprott kept wicket extremely well. Bhide and Bapasola both bowled well. After the usual interval Cassels and Bhide came out to open the innings of the Mofussil XI., the latter receiving the first over from Cheetham, and hit his third ball to leg for four. Chonker opened the bowling at the Gymkhana end, and his second ball Cassels snicked for a couple. The cricket at first was very slow a leg bye for three off Cheetham and a cut for two by Cassels off Chonkar, being the only items of interest ; and then four byes brought up 10. The two batsmen did not seem in sympathy in running, and Cassels had two narrow escapes of being run out. It did not make much difference as almost immediately afterwards Cassels over reached himself and was smartly stumped by Kanga off Cheetham (23-1-6.) Col. Barter filled the vacancy, and after two unproductive overs Bhide was run out through a fine piece of fielding by Daruwalla, (23-2-2). Luard came next and following a maiden from each end, Barter drove Cheetham for a single and two overs later Cheetham treated Luard to a full pitch, which he promptly despatched to the square leg boundary. Barter responded with a fine drive for four off Chonkar and then cut him for a single, 30 having been hoisted for the previous stoke. Barter cracked a full pitch from Cheetham to long leg for four and cut the next ball finely for another quartette. This brought on a change of bowling. Bhandare relieving Chonkar and Raikes, superseded Cheetham. After making a single off Raikes, Barter got Bhandare nicely away for two. Luard then cut Raikes square for three, and Mody having strained himself, Sprott came out to field as substitute. Luard tried to pull Bhandare, and interposing his leg paid the penalty (46-3-7). Sinclair came in and Barter welcomed him with a good cut for three off Raikes. After a single to the same batsman a bye went to the boundary shortly afterwards. The bell rang for the cessation of play, Barter who was batting extremely well, was not out 22. Play will be resumed to-morrow, and a good game should result.

LORD SANDHURST'S XI.

| | |
|---|---|
| M R Jardine, b Shivshanker | 11 |
| K K Kharas, b Shivshanker | 8 |
| Capt J G Greig, b Bapasola | 42 |
| B D Gagrat, c Luard, b Bapasola | 11 |
| D Chonkar, b Bapasola | 22 |
| D Daruwalla, l-b-w, b Bhide | 0 |
| H Cheetham, b Bhide | 0 |
| D D Kanga, b Bhide | 16 |
| D E Mody, c Luard, b Bhide | 19 |
| L S Bhandare, b Baloo | 6 |
| Lieut Back, not out | 12 |
| E B Raikes, c Machliwalla, b Bapasola | 10 |
| Extras | 1 |
| Total | 158 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shivshunker | 110 | 37 | 3 | 2 |
| Baloo | 95 | 42 | 5 | 1 |
| Sinclair | 5 | 13 | .. | .. |
| Bapasola | 103 | 38 | 9 | 4 |
| Bhide | 135 | 32 | 15 | 4 |

MOFUSSIL XI.

| | |
|---|---|
| R A Cassels, st Kanga, b Cheetham | 6 |
| L S Bhide, run out | 2 |
| Col Barter, not out | 22 |
| Capt C C Luard, l-b-w, b Bhandare | 7 |
| R L Sinclair, not out | 0 |
| N C Bapasola, B C Machliwalla, Major Stanton, F L Sprott, H C Fernhough, G Baloo, Shivshunker J — to bat. | |
| Extras | 20 |
| Total | 57 |

A STARTLING story respecting the tomb of the late Tsar comes from St. Petersburg. The "Berliner Tageblatt" publishes, and the "Daily News" reproduces it. It seems that on the occasion of his last visit to his father's tomb, the Tsar gave instructions to Baron Freedericks, the Minister of the Imperial Court, for the wreaths deposited by foreign Sovereigns to be put in order. It may be that the minister misunderstood the Tsar. At all events, the wreaths with the ribbons attached came to be sold to a St. Petersburg house for 250 roubles. Then Baron Freedericks discovered that a mistake had been made, and was obliged to report it to the Tsar. "His Majesty was naturally indignant," runs the story, "and ordered that everything should be done to recover at least, no matter at what cost, the ribbons of the wreaths, on which were the monograms and inscriptions of the Royal and other donors. The buyer, however, had in the meanwhile sold the greater part of the relics to rich foreign collectors for many thousands of roubles, and the only thing to be done was to address these persons privately. After a deal of trouble and enormous expense nearly all the ribbons were recovered. Thus now for the ribbons bearing the Emperor William's initials, which had wandered to Buda Pesth, 12,000 gulden were paid by the Russian Court, and for another, which was discovered at the Hague, 8000." It is thought that the official whose duty it was to tidy the place up was to blame for the mistake. Baron Freedericks did not, of course, order the sale of the wreaths. He has, however, sent in his resignation.

## THE NEW YEAR'S HONOURS LIST.

### BOMBAY RECIPIENTS.

We have to congratulate the Hon. Mr. Andrew Wingate, C. I. E., Acting Chief Secretary to Government and Plague Commissioner, Bombay, upon being made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. His recent services have been very valuable ; and they entitled him to take rank among the most prominent State officials. His duties as Plague Commissioner have been very arduous and find a fitting recognition in the title now conferred upon him. Sir Andrew Wingate joined the service nearly thirty years ago, that is, in August 1869, when he was placed to study revenue matters under the Collector of Poona. Three years later, he was placed under the Collector of Bombay, and subsequently discharged the duties of Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Poona, Satara, Bombay, and Bijapur. Being a ready penman, he was entrusted with the responsible work of compiling the Bombay Administration Reports for 1874-75 and 1875-76 ; and acquitted himself creditably of the task. In August 1877, he was appointed Additional Secretary in the Famine Department under the Chief Commissioner of Mysore ; and in the following year, was nominated Assistant Secretary to the Famine Commission. For this valuable services during the famine in those years, Sir Andrew was, on the 1st June 1879, appointed a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. On the termination of his labours in regard to famine, he was in August 1879 transferred on Settlement duty to the Udepur State, where he worked zealously for about eight years. In February 1887, Sir Andrew was appointed to officiate, under the Government of India, as Resident at Meywar, and Settlement officer in the Cashmir State. On his return to this country from furlough, he was in July 1890 appointed Collector and Magistrate of Kanara, but was soon afterwards brought to Bombay to officiate as Collector of Salt Revenue, and a year later, that is in April 1891, was appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, and Reporter General of External Commerce at Bombay. From May 1891 to August 1893, Sir Andrew Wingate's services were again placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as Settlement Officer at Meywar in the Udepur State. On his return from leave in November 1893, Sir Andrew was appointed to officiate as Collector and Magistrate, District Registrar, and Political Agent at Savanur. A year later, we find him discharging similar functions at Surgana. In March 1896, Sir Andrew was transferred to Bombay, to officiate as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, and Reporter General of External Commerce ; and in July of the same year, was appointed an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Towards the close of 1896, he was transferred to officiate in the responsible duties of Commissioner in Sind. In July 1897, Sir Andrew Wingate attained to the rank of first-grade Commissioner, and on the 23rd October 1897 was transferred from Karachi to Bombay as Plague Commissioner in the Bombay Presidency and Joint Secretary to Government, Plague Branch. In February 1898 he was again appointed an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council, an honour which he has enjoyed ever since.

The title of Khan Bahadur has been conferred upon several prominent citizens in recognition of services rendered in combating plague. The first among them to claim notice is Khan Saheb Mahomedbhoy Ibrahim Hassum Bhalloo, the founder of the Khoja Hospital, who at his own expense, without asking for any aid from private persons or from the community, opened and has maintained the Khoja Plague Hospital, an observation ward, and a segregation house, and a general dispensary in Khoja Moholla, where every comfort and convenience has during the last two years been provided by Mr. Mahomedbhoy for members of the Khoja community. He is known to have worked quietly and unostentatiously by day and by night in looking after the welfare of his co-religionists. Sir James Campbell, when in Bombay, frequently visited the institutions established and maintained by Mr. Mahomedbhoy whom, as head of the plague administration, he thanked on several occasions for his true-hearted benevolence. From the time they were started two years ago, these institutions have been continued in working order and maintained at Mr. Mahomedbhoy's expense. In May 1898, the Khojas held a meeting of the whole community to congratulate Mr. Mahomedbhoy on the title of Khan Saheb bestowed upon him by Government in that month. The meeting was held at His Highness the Aga Khan's bungalow in Nesbit Lane, and in the absence of the Aga Khan, His Highness Aga Akbar Shah presided. Addresses of congratulation were, together with a robe of honour, and shawls, presented to Mr. Mahomedbhoy in the names of the Khoja communities of Bombay, Cutch, Kathiawar, Zanzibar, and other places in recognition of his charitable nature and benevolent disposition. Aga Akbar Shah, in addressing the meeting, said that it was to be hoped that philantbropic acts like Mr. Mahomedbhoy's would always be appreciated in the community, and would induce others to follow in his wake. Aga Akbar Shah congratulated Mr. Mahomedboy in the name of the Aga Khan, wishing him long life and happiness, which compliment was considered a great honour as coming from a person in the high position of Aga Akbar Shah.

Mr. Darashah Rattanjee Chichgar has been made a Khan Bahadur in recognition of his valued services in combating the plague. He has been for several years past a man of many activities, whose co-operation is always hearty and vigorous in promoting any public movement in this city. In all movements for the welfare of the community or the good name of this city, Mr. Chichgar is always to the fore with a whole heart ; and many of the local institutions are indebted to his unselfish labours for their success and prosperity. In Freemasonary, Mr. Chichgar has been the most prominent figure as the Hall Secretary, as a Past Master of Lodge Rising Star, as a high Grand Lodge officer, as a member of the Hall Committee, the Masonic Benevolent Fund Committee, &c. His personal exertions in promoting a scheme for a new Masonic Temple in Bombay, and in obtaining funds for the building of the new Mas

inoculation and adopting the useful suggestions of the authorities for the suppression of the plague. It was mainly owing to his efforts that the julahis of Ripon Road and Madanpura were disposed to accept measures initiated by the Committee, and intended for their own good. The example of Khan Bahadur Shaik Abdoor Rasak bin Curtas deserves to be followed with advantage by other Mahomedan gentlemen, similarly situated, and who live in the crowded and conjested areas of the city.

Mr. Fazlullah Lutfullah, another happy choice of Government for the distinction belongs to the Bombay Customs, but his services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of Sirdar Mahomed Yakub Khan, Special Plague Officer for certain Mahomedan quarters. Khan Bahadur Fazlullah is very hard working and possesses literary qualifications as well. He was one of the most energetic and intelligent subordinates of the late plague administration under Sir James Campbell. Khan Bahadur Fazullah well deserves the high distinction so graciously conferred on him by Government.

Hakim Mahommad Dayem, an enlightened member of the Mahomedan community, who enjoys considerable influence among his co-religionists, both as a medical gentleman and as a Justice of the Peace, has also been made a Khan Bahadur. He had always evinced a warm personal interest in the welfare and enlightenment of the backward class, and finds his reward in the esteem and respect universally shewn to him by them. His unceasing exertions in combating the plague in the Byculla division during the last two years have won the approbation of the plague authorities, including Sir James Campbell, and at present Sir Andrew Wingate. His services during the recent riots in restoring tranquillity were widely appreciated, and the title now conferred upon him has been well earned.

Rao Saheb Vussonjee Khimjee has been made a Rao Bahadur. He is a Justice of the Peace, and was lately a Government nominee on the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and has evinced an enlightened interest in all public questions. He is a leading member of the Bhattia community, in whose interest he has done a great deal. As a broker to Messrs, Wallace and Co., he is well known in commercial circles, and his great mercantile experience entitles his opinions on financial and cognate matters to considerable weight among his countrymen. He rendered valuable assistance to the plague authorities as a temporary resident in the Dadar division, where he owns landed property.

Among the new Rao Sahebs is Mr. Nanabhai Moroba, who faithfully served Government for forty years in several Government offices, the last appointment he held before retiring on pension being that of head clerk and accountant in the Income Tax office at Bombay. He is a leading member and "Shettia" of the Daivadnya community, of the caste funds of which he is the surviving trustee. During the last two years his indefatigable exertions in combating the plague in the Girgaum division gained him the approbation of the plague authorities.

## THE PROCLAMATION PARADE.

The annual Proclamation parade was held yesterday morning on the general Parade ground, before a gathering of spectators large enough to encircle the Maidan three or four deep. The troops taking part in the parade were Royal Artillery, consisting of six officers and 300 rank-and-file with six pieces of artillery under Lieut C. E. G. M. Stevens, 1st Battalion Kings Shropshire Light Infantry, fourteen officers and 312 rank-and-file, under Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Collatte, 21st Bombay Native Infantry, four European officers, eight Native officers, and 266 rank-and-file under Major G. W. Mitchell, and 25th Bombay Rifles, four European Officers, eleven native Officers; and 378 rank-and-file, under Lieutenant-Colonel Beckham. About 7 o'clock the men of the Royal Artillery with six pieces of Artillery entered the parade ground and took up their position on the Northern part of the Maidan. They were soon followed by the Shropshire Light Infantry and the two native Regiments. The latter were drawn up to the left side of the Royal Artillery facing the west, with the bands at the rear. The whole parade was in charge of Brigadier General F. Ventris, commanding the Bombay District, who with the District Staff Officers, consisting of Major C.P. Trescott, Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain Carnegy and Captain Aitken soon entered the field. On the troops coming shoulder to shoulder, the Royal Standard was unfurled and the artillery immediately commenced firing the 31 guns. The Infantry fired the "feu de joie" at intervals and the bands played the National Anthem. At the conclusion General Ventris called for three cheers for the Queen-Empress, which were lustily responded to. The troops then formed up in columns of double companies and marched past the Royal Standard. Coming up to the line of the original alignment they proceeded to their quarters.

## FIRE AT KALBADAVI ROAD.

About half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a block of business premises abutting on the Kelbadavi Road, and occupied by stationers, photographers and others. Within an hour after the discovery of the outbreak, the whole of the structure, which had one upper-floor, was destroyed with its contents. The block was divided into three compartments, two of which were occupied by Messrs. Goolabdas Dharamdas and Baboolbhoy Girjashunker, trading in the name of J. V. Naolakhi, and Co., dealers in stationery, drawing, printing, rubber stamp materials and fancy goods. The remaining part of the row was rented by Mr. Ardeshir Hormusjee Todivalla, who kept a photographic establishment. Both the shops were closed at 8 o'clock on the previous evening. At half pasts o'clock yesterday morning, a policeman doing duty in the street, noticed flames curling out of the roof over J. V. Navlakhi and Co. The sepoy ran to the Dhobie Talao Police station and gave information of the outbreak. Inspector Barker and Constable Walter immediately repaired to the spot, followed by Superintendent Hack. Telephonic messages were at once despatched to the different fire brigade stations, and at 1-45 a. m. the Babulla Tank steamer appeared on the scene, followed by the engines from Fort, Sankli Tank and Gowalia Tank. Mr. Nichols, the head of the fire brigade, also arrived promptly. However the operations of the fire brigade were greatly hampered owing to insufficient pressure of water in the main. The fire, in the meantime, extended with great rapidity, and in an incredibly short time, the whole block was ablaze. Fortunately there was no breeze at the time, the highly combustible material stored in the lower and upper floor being responsible for the rapid progress of the flames. As soon as the water could be obtained in sufficient quantity, the fire brigade proceeded with their work and extinguished the flames in a short time. There are big dwelling houses in close proximity of the block, and if the fire had extended to any one of them, the result would have been desastrous The loss sustained by J. V. Navlakhi and Co. is put down at Rs. 9,000; and by the Parsee Photographer at 3,000. Both of thom have, however, insured their goods, the former at Rs. 8,000 with the Mercantile Insurance Company, and the latter at Rs. 2,000 with the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Comyany. It was stated that the roof of the house had recently been opened by order of the Plague Committee, and that the outbreak originated by some one residing in the neighbouring house, throwing a lighted bedee, which ignited the goods stored on the upper floor of J. V. Navlakhi and Co. The house belonged to one Laximon Ganesh Pilinker. He is not in Bombay, and consequently the loss sustained by him could not be ascertained.


## BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Counsels Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

"Pearls in the Mouth"—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of Rowlands' Odonto. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for Rowlands' Odonto.


## HAND-MADE *VS.* MACHINE-MADE ALUMINIUM GOODS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—During the past year a great deal of attention in India has been given to the possibilities of using Aluminium as a substitute for brass and copper for the domestic utensils of the great bulk of the people. The change would be one of considerable importance to the industrial development of the country as it would mean the substitution of a metal which can be extracted in India for one which has to be imported from Europe and America. At the present time the metal work trade gives employment all over India to nearly half a million people, and if the introduction of Aluminium caused these people to be deprived of their means of livelihood it would prove, from the purely economic aspect at any rate, of very doubtful advantage. As a matter of fact, however, this is not at all necessary; we have shown in Madras that the Indian copper smith and brass worker is capable of turning out excellent work in Aluminium, and a trade has been established there, which during 1899 gives promise of amounting to several lakhs of rupees, and of giving employment to many hundreds of skilled handicraftsmen. The articles made have been subjected to every possible test, and have been sent all over India and Burmah, and in no single case have I heard that any objection was found to arise from the fact that they were hand-made. From the school of Arts in Madras I have supplied to Bombay a very large quantity of hand-made Alimunium ware, and I have used every means in my power to let it be known that the adoption of Aluminium will in no way dislocate the bazaar metal trade. Simply one metal will be substituted for another and in time the housewife who wants a dekchi will go to the bazaar and buy one of Aluminium for the same price she now pays for a copper article. The metal will be made in India, and the importation of two crores of rupees worth of foreign brass and copper will cease. A determined attempt, however is being made in Bombay to stifle this growing industry, and a pamphlet entitled "Facts about Aluminium and Aluminium Utensils" has been published by Mr. H. Monie warning people in very strong terms against the purchase of hand-made Aluminium articles. Now it would take up too much of your space to go through the whole series of statements made in this pamphlet regarding hand work and I must content myself by characterising them as calculated to do immense harm to an industry which has been started in Madras and which will gradually spread all over India. Machine-made Aluminium wares have been imported into India for several years past, but the trade was an exceedingly small one, and attracted no attention, till in Madras we imported the shed metal and worked it up by hand. In Bombay at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute there is an excellent lot of metal working machinery, and I was glad to find that following our example in Madras the authorities at that Institution have turned their attention to Aluminium, and have produced very excellent work, and I have during the last six months, sold for them in Madras more than two thousand cups, plates, tumblers and bowls. In such kind of work machinery has a slight advantage, but when it comes to making dekchis and large cooking pots, the hand workers of Madras are able to turn them out at from two-thirds to three-quarters the price at which they can be made by machines, and they are in no way compelled to adhere to standard patterns and sizes. Competition between machine and hand-made goods is at present impossible, and it is a matter of great regret that the Head of a public Institution in this city which was founded for the promotion of Indian Industries, should find no better way of meeting the work started on the other side of India, than by prejudicing the public against its use. If there was any truth in the allegations against hand-work made by Mr. H. Monie, he would be rendering the public a service in making them known; but when he publishes a series of statements for the sole purpose of misleading the public, it becomes absolutely necessary that those, who are in a position to contradict them, should do so. The School of Arts in Madras is a purely Government Institution, and the Aluminium Industry has been started there with the full approval of the Government of Madras. The lines on which we have worked, have proved very successful, and it is a matter of extreme regret to me, that I have to appeal to you Sir, to make known in Bombay the fact that all the statements made by Mr. H. Monie, regarding hand-made Aluminium utensils are misleading.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 31. ALFRED CHATTERTON.

## NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

Miss Manning's arrival in Ahmedabad yesterday was hailed with joy by the members of the Bholanath Ladies' Institute, where she was warmly received on Thursday evening. There was an exceptionally large gathering. At the entrance of the Institute she was met by the secretary, who taking her into the hall, formally introduced all the members. Miss Manning has put up at Dr. Miss Motibai Kapadia's bungalow near the railway station. To-day there was a gathering of ladies and gentlemen at the above Institute, where a tea-party was organised in honour of the distinguished lady. Miss Manning was to leave Ahmedabad for Rajkote on Saturday. On Thursday morning Dr. Miss Motibai invited a few ladies to breakfast to meet Miss Manning at her bungalow.

Miss Jerbanu, daughter of Mr. Cowasji Dosabhai Davur, Head Accountant in the Public Works Department here, was awarded a prize of Rs. 150 by the Guzerat Vernacular Society for the best essay in Guzarati on "The Notable Women of the World." It is a biography of the distinguished women of the world written in good correct Guzarati, for which Miss Davur deserves very great credit. Mr. Lely, the Revenue Commissioner, at the laying of the foundation stone of the Society building sometime ago, reasonably complained of the sanskritised Guzerati publications turned out by the Society. When a Parsee lady gets a prize at the hands of such acknowledged experts in the Guzerati language as those which form the examining committee of the society, it must be understood that the Guzerati language used in the biography must be admirable indeed. Another daughter of Mr. Davur, Bai Meherbanu has published a Guzerati novel entitled "Castle of Damavand," which is translated from English and adapted to Persian life. And a third has very recently published a Guzerati book on "Theosophy." Mr. Cowasji Davur must naturally feel proud of his accomplished daughters.

Out of six persons elected by the Guzerat Sabha to appear at Madras as delegates to the National Congress, only one will be represented from Ahmedabad and that is Mr. Chemanlal Harilal Setalvad, the late member of the Legislative Council of Bombay. It is also said that the members of the Sabha are trying to have the National Congress held in Ahmedabad next year. Various rumours are afloat why the Ahmedabad delegates do not go to Madras to take part in the doing of the National Congress this year. But so much is true, that whenever there is a question of pounds, shillings and pence, our so called public-spirited citizens will keep themselves aloof however laudable the object may be.

The Matriculation Examination result is out, and it shows that the Ahmedabad High School passed 19 students, the Mission High School 6, and the private English School 13. The last is a municipal aided institution and it has passed more than 50 per cent of its students this year. Mr. Gokhale B. A., L.C.E., the Headmaster of this institution, has done well in bringing the school to the highest level possible. It is conducted by a committee of gentlemen, headed by Mr. Varajrai Sakerlal Vakil, who takes a very keen interest in the welfare of this institution.

The complaint of cheating, filed under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code by one Chandulal Ratanchand against Rao Saheb Kersondal Nahalchand, late Naib-Suba in the Gaikwad's territory, Messrs. Keshavlal Motilal Vakil, Vrijlal Vijbukhan Vakil and Lalbhai T. Shet, was finally dismissed by Khan Bahadhur Dadabhai Dinshaw, the City Magistrate, last week. Properly speaking the petition did not disclose any offence against the directors of the Guzerat Friendly Society and therefore the court held a preliminary enquiry before formally summoning the directors of the company before it.


Advice to Mothers?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle


## OPENING OF THE VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

### SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

The Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital in Calcutta was opened on Friday by Lady Elgin. After a speech by the Lieutenant-Governor, His Excellency the Viceroy addressed the assembly as follows:—

"The programme has been so arranged that in the performance of my duty of responding for Her Excellency to the invitation of the provincial Committee to open this hospital, I am able at the same time to refer to the impression which the hospital itself has made upon us. Looking back to the proceedings of January last it almost seems to me like a transformation scene, and I think that no one who has passed through the wards as we have done could entertain any other but one opinion of the hospital which has just been opened. I think all will agree that in this building Calcutta has acquired a notable addition to its public institutions, a hospital which is admirably adapted for the purpose for which it is intended, a hospital which we may all hope by its convenience and excellence will prove popular among the classes which it is intended to benefit. His Honour has referred to some difficulties which the Bengal Committee have had so surmount in attaining this result, and I think it is perhaps only justice that I should say that we all know that much of that success is due to the exertions of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Gayer, who has devoted himself so energetically to this work. (Applause).

"I think I have said before, but I am desired by the Lady President to repeat, that she has always felt how much in this movement is due to these in Provincial Committees who are willing to wield a labouring oar in the work of this Fund. It would take too long to go through the list of Lady Presidents, and when I mention the Lady Presidents I take it that it is implied that the services of their husbands are included, of the honorary secretaries, and of the members of Committees, who in the various provinces have devoted themselves to this great work. All that I need say to-day is that in this respect Bengal has been eminently fortunate, and at no time more so than at the present moment. Ladies and gentlemen, the Lieutenant-Governor has not in any way exceeded the truth in what he has said of the manner in which the concerns of the Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital have occupied Her Excellency's attention during her sojourn in India. As he has said it was one of the subjects which first claimed her attention; the necessity of a change was then pressed upon her. The desire to see that change effected was only increased by the difficulties which were encountered, and it is a great satisfaction to her that before she leaves India she has been able to see the hospital so far completed as it is to-day. She desires me to say that she will carry away with her the charming memento which the Committee have presented to her, and which binds her literally to the remembrance of this hospital. (Applause).

"Of the kind words which His Honour has spoken of the work in which Her Excellency has been engaged in connection with this Association, and the share she has taken in it, I must speak very briefly. If I had a perfectly free hand I am not quite sure that I should not be disposed to add my testimony, because although generally I have in the matters of the Dufferin Fund been in the position of an on looker, still as you are all aware "on-lookers see most of the game." But I am not free in this matter, because to-day I speak only as the Lady President's delegate, and I am not allowed by her to say more than this, that while she is extremely grateful for the kind words which have been spoken of her work, and of the estimate which has been placed upon it, still she feels bound to disclaim the credit which she considers due to others—due to the Central Committee, with whom it has been a pleasure to her to be associated, and especially to its Honorary Secretary, who has never spared himself in their service—(applause)—due to the Provincial and Branch Committees and their officers, of whose work I have already spoken, but with reference to which I should like to add a mention of the many civil surgeons throughout the country, who have taken an interest in the work of the Dufferin Association due most of all to the lady doctors on whose attention and devotion to their duties the success of this work must ultimately chiefly depend. (Applause). Lady Elgin cannot deny that this work has been for her a labour of love, and if she can carry away with her when she leaves India an assurance that the work has continued to prosper during the time she has held office in the Association, her efforts will be amply rewarded." (Applause).

## THE MURDER OF MR. FLEMING.

Particulars of the murder of Mr. Fleming of the China Inland Mission, Kueiyang, in Kueichou province, and a native evangelist have come to hand. That a deliberate and brutal assault, connived at by the officials, was made upon them there can be no doubt whatever. Murders of foreigners by frenzied mobs we are, if may say so, used to, but it is something new to us to hear of such a coldblooded and successful attempt as this, and it augurs very little for the safety of those who may be travelling in this disturbed district.

THE SCENE OF THE MURDER

was outside a village called Tsungnanchang, forty "li" from Panghai, on the road to Kueiyangfu. Mr. Fleming left Kueiyang on the 6th of September to go on a preaching tour but meeting with a messenger with a note from Mr. Botton of the same mission who was ill at Panghai—a place consisting of two villages divided by a river and occupied by Chinese and Aborigines, respectively,—he went to that place instead and relieved Mr. Botton who returned to Kueiyang. There Mr. Fleming stayed until the 11th of October when he left for a trip to Tsunyuanfu, returning again to Panghai on the 27th of October. But before arriving he heard that the Chinese village had been burned by robbers which proved to be quite correct, while up to this time he had noticed no hostility towards himself. On the 28th of October the Chingping official named Liu arrived and a few days later told one of the "tsai" (*yamen* runners) to tell Mr. Fleming he wished to see him. This the "tsai" neglected to do, sending another man without the official's cards in his place. Mr. Fleming thinking an official would not send a man without his card did not go. Liu almost immediately left Panghai secretly. On the 1st of November, a military official, also named Liu, arrived in Panghai with a number of soldiers who surrounded the mission, and broke the signboards and some flower pots. A "tsungyeh" with several soldiers then went to the house banged at the door and demanded admittance on the pretence that Mr. Fleming had some fire-arms secreted there for which he wished to search. To this Mr. Fleming naturally objected; but upon being urged by Mr. Pan, the schoolmaster, he opened the door and let them in. The search was made without success and the intruders went away.

THE MURDER.

Seeing the turn affairs had taken Mr. Fleming deemed it advisable to see the military official and for that purpose sent his card which he himself soon followed. He was met by the underlings with insolence who told him that the official would not see him. The attitude of the official and the threatening conduct of the soldiers made Mr. Fleming afraid of his own and his companions' safety, and he decided to leave with the evangelist and the schoolmaster next morning, the 4th of November, for Kueiyang. They started in good time and reached Tsungnganchang about 12 o'clock where they rested an hour and had lunch. Starting again they struck the main road to Kueiyang but had no sooner got out of the village than they noticed they were followed by a number of men, the foremost being armed with a big cavalry sword. They had hardly gone half "li" when the man with the sword attacked the evangelist,

KILLING HIM ALMOST INSTANTLY.

Mr. Fleming who was riding on a mul at once dismounted and went to his assistance but the murderer turned on him, calling at the same time on his companions who rushed on with cries of "Kill" slashing fiercely at him with their knives. Mr. Fleming closed with his assailant and this was the last that Mr. Pan saw of him for he (Pan) ran for his life and managed to escape, arriving in Kueiyang on the 11th of November. The officials of course, have their story which is that the military official Liu offered Mr. Fleming his escort which was refused, and that consequently he was killed by rebels. This yarn of course will not hold water. Mr. Fleming never met Liu, he never received his offer, Liu left the village secretly, and there are no rebels in the place. Mr. Fleming

COULD HAVE SAVED HIMSELF,

but he courageously went to the rescue of the evangelist thereby meeting his death. Such heroism is deserving of the highest honour. Surely, with such men in the mission field, the day cannot be far off when China will be persuaded to put off the old and put on the new. Our excellent Consul here has the matter in hand and it is to be hoped that he will be energetically supported at Peking and so bring all concerned in this atrocious crime to justice.

In distributing the prizes to the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers at the St. James's Hall, on Dec. 14, Lord Wolseley referred to the lessons of the three wars of the past year—the Indian Frontier operations, the Nile campaign, and the Spanish-American war. The first illustrated the ability of our soldiers to endure hardships and to shoot well; the second was an admirable instance of skill in planning and executing the commander's design, and of fine spirit and discipline on the part of our troops, while the battle of Omdurman specially illustrated the extraordinary power and accuracy of our long-range rifle. In the war between the United States and Spain a noteworthy feature was the large share in the work taken by the volunteers in the American army.

## FRANCE AND THE INDO-CHINESE RAILWAYS

Now that the French Government have sanctioned the loan for the construction of what are called "Indo-Chinese Railways," it will be interesting to note the direction which the engineers will take when surveying for the new lines. It seems to be pretty certain that the old project for reaching Yunan from Tomkin will be rejected, and that the route taken will be from Nanning-fu north-westwards up the West River, while another alignment will be made from Nanning-fu eastwards to Canton. In this way the whole valley of the West River would be opened out from end to end, the French having already obtained the concession for railways in this part of China. In Philips' railway map, to which we drew attention some time ago, the projected railways under the heading of "French protected lines" are shown as stretching from Yunan-fu to Canton with Nanning-fu as the junction for Pakhoi in the Gulf of Tonkin and for Langson in Tonkin itself. The short line from Pakhoi to Nanning-fu is actually under construction, we believe, but the surveys for the other lines have not yet been made. The British concession in South-Western China is merely one of a few miles from Canton to Kowlong on the mainland opposite Hongkong, so that we are particularly concerned in French enterprise in the Kwang-si and Yunan provinces. It must be remembered also that British surveys are being pushed from Kunlon on the Burma frontier to Yunan-fu and from the upper reaches of the Yangtsze to the same point. In short there is to be a race to Yunan-fu, and the French will probably make a determined effort to reach that town first by way of the West River.

In Mr. Colquhoun's "China in Transformation" a good deal of information is given regarding the Siklang or West River, which he describes as forming an important channel of trade for Kwang-tunga Kwang-si, Kweichau and Yunan. The river flows through a very poor country, until it reaches the treaty port of Wuchau, but there are remains of great cities, emblems of former prosperity. The Taeping and Mahomedan rebellions, suppressed with terrible ferocity, destroyed local trade or diverted it into other channels; but there is good reason to suppose that it can be revived. Mr. Colquhoun remarks:—"The Siklang once opened effectively, the southern provinces would rapidly recover their former flourishing condition. As regards the question of navigation much remains to be done in opening the river thoroughly. And while there is no possibility of making it navigable to the borders of Hunan, it is certain that Nanning, a commercial centre of great importance, can be opened to steam navigation." He urges that British enterprise should do this, and the reason he gives are thus explained: "The natural channel of trade between Hongkong and South-Western China is the West River. Owing, however, to the obstacles raised by taxation and the non-enforcement of the transit-pass, trade was diverted to other channels such as the Pakhoi-Nanning route, and later to the Tonking route, the French having insisted on the effective carrying out of the transit-pass system *via* Mongtze. At present British goods are actually sent from Hongkong through French territory *via* Mongtze, to within seven days of Bhamo in Burma. The Lungchau (Tonkin) route, whatever its merits might have been had the railway from Pakhoi to Nanning (proposed by the writer many years ago) not been secured by the French Government, is now of quite secondary importance. Should the West River not at one be effectively opened throughout its course then the Pakhoi Nanning-Yunan route is bound to command the largest share of the trade of South and South-Western China."

The measures by which Mr. Colqhoun proposed to wunan-fu, win this trade were to connect Burma with Tali and Yunan-fu with Nanning Canton with Kowlong. This, he said, would effectively open the whole of Southern China lying between Burma and the British colony of Hongkong. "Yunan-fu should also be connected to the north-east with Sui fu on the Upper Yangtzee, the navigation limit of that waterway. The south should also be connected with Central China by railways. Steam navigation should at once be extended to Nanning and to Sui-fu and also wherever practicable throughout all the inland waters. . . It is from Burma on the one hand and from Shanghai and Hongkong on the other, that England must, by the aid of steam applied overland and by water, effectively occupy the Upper Yangtzee region, the key to our position in China. China has ceased to be a buffer, and England must effectively occupy the Yangtzee region and Southern China if she seriously means to hold her own." Of the projects above enumarated the connection between Yunan-fu and Canton is now likely to be taken up by the French, and the trade by the Sikiang route must remain on their hands unless immediate steps are taken to improve the navigation of that river. As to the other projects they are all now under practical consideration, and we trust that the Syndicates concerned with them will find means to link the Salween with the Yangtzee and to build great line from Canton to Hankow.—*Pioneer.*

## HYDROPHOBIA IN INDIA.

It is an unfortunate story remarks the Allahabad paper that has got about regarding the death of a Mr. O'Leary, of the Military Works Department, who was bitten by a mad dog, underwent the Pasteur treatment in Paris, and subsequently died from hydrophobia. The report is that the dog, by which he was bitten lived, proving, of course if it were true, that it was the treatment and not the bite that was the cause of the unfortunate patient's death. In that case not only would there be room for painful anxiety on the part of others who have undergone the inoculation but the whole treatment would be discredited, and those who were so unfortunate as to be bitten, hereafter would be deprived of their remedy and would not know which way to turn. Never then, we may say, has so much depended upon a knowledge of the precise circumstances of a dog's death; and happily we are able to say that there is no proof that the animal that bit Mr. O'Leary lived for sometime after and therefore was not mad. Major W. Morris of the Army Medical Corps, who attended the deceased, as will have been seen from his letter in yesterday's issue, has made careful local inquiries, and has not been able to find anything of the sort. He believes that Mr. O'Leary simply did not undergo the treatment with sufficient thoroughness, while the comparatively mild nature of the symptoms indicated that the treatment had exerted a certain influence on his system.

As to the dog, another Medical Officer of the same service, who was on the spot when the occurrence happened, has been making the fullest inquiry, and this is his account of the matter: "It seems that a dog belonging to a chowkidar in my office compound was suspected, because it was black and white, and because when chased out of Mr. O'Leary's compound it ran towards my office. These two places, are, I might add, about a quarter of a mile apart, and have houses intervening. Some hours later a Sergeant came round to the chowkidar's house, but found him absent. The dog, the chowkidar states, had followed him to the bazaar. On returning home the chowkidar no doubt was informed of the sergeant's visit, and the intention to have the dog destroyed. No one came again about the dog, but my European office Assistant tells me it disappeared and only returned after Mr. O'Leary left for Paris, which was within a week after he had been bitten. It is assumed the chowkidar did away with the dog to prevent its being killed. This he will not admit, but adds that the dog at times wandered from home for days. The chowkidar assures me the dog developed an abscess on its haunch, which eventually filled with maggots, and that this killed the dog about six weeks after the time Mr. O'Leary met with his injury. The dog he says never showed the slightest signs of being mad. Mr. O'Leary was an intimate friend of my office Assistant, and the latter assures me the dog was never traced, and he adds that Mr. O'Leary was never able to clearly describe the dog, nor could he so much as say whether the dog had more white than black about it or "vice versa." After Mr. O'Leary had been bitten he rushed inside his house for his gun, and it was then that his dog chased the stray dog, and received a slight scratch from it on the neck. It was this dog that was still alive and presumably well when its master showed signs of hydrophobia, after which it was killed." These being the facts of the case, the inferences are clear. Firstly that the identity of the dog which actually bit Mr. O'Leary is unascertained and now unascertainable; secondly that the dog which is suspected, on very insufficient evidence, of having bitten him, the chowkidar's dog, died six weeks later of another disease, and therefore is very unlikely to have been going about biting people at all; thirdly, that the dog which remained well certainly did not bite the deceased. It was well worth while having the story probed; and the thanks of the public are due to the two Medical Officers who have taken the pains to set forth the facts. Not only will several persons be relieved of a distressing uncertainty by its publication: but the anti-Pasteur papers, which are always on the watch for any chance of vilifying the treatment, are sure to take hold of the story and magnify it, and an unfounded idea that the treatment is a source of danger rather than a protection might be the means of inducing many to resign themselves to a dreadful fate.

We drew attention some weeks ago, says the *Pioneer*, to the lucky brevet given to Captain the Hon'ble C. G. Bruce, 5th Gurkhas, for service in the Tirah Expedition. His brevet majority was dated May 5th, the date on which he became a Captain in the Staff Corps, whereas the other brevets for the Frontier campaign were dated May 20th, the effect being that he superseded all the Captains who had been given brevet rank. The War Office discovered the mistake made, and matters have now been put right in the London *Gazette* of the 6th December. Major Bruce's rank will accordingly date from May 20th.

## UNSETTLED EUROPE.

### THE TSAR'S PEACE CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

The Tsar's disarmament conference has been postponed until the European situation becomes clearer. In the meantime there is to be a discussion of the Russian programme (probably in the latter part of next February) by the representatives of foreign countries already in St. Petersburg. There are to be no special delegates, no technical advisers, no financial or military experts; and, according to the "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent, all political questions, all technical matters, and all delicate subjects of any kind are to be strictly excluded.

Mr. W. T. Stead, who has returned to London from his Continental tour of inquiry, testifies to the "intense, almost passionate earnestness" of the Tsar in the matter of the Peace Rescript; and says this feeling is "shared to the full by the Tsar's most experienced and powerful Ministers." On the other hand, Germany, as already reported, is adding to her army, and Austria is now stated to be contemplating the creation of a new army corps.

THE KAISER'S WARNING.

The German Emperor has been talking to the President and two Vice-Presidents of the Reichstag on the foreign situation. Without being too pessimistic (says a Berlin correspondent) His Majesty left no doubt that we have to look forward to more or less restless, not to say disquieting, times. "Although," said His Majesty, "we are on a peaceful and friendly footing with all the Powers concerned, the international situation requires great attention, as, indeed, every layman can see for himself, and it is, therefore, necessary to carry out the proposed perfecting and completing of the Army." The *Daily News'* Paris correspondent is able to furnish further details of the Kaiser's remarks concerning Great Britain in his conversation on Sunday with the Presidents of the Reichstag, Germany, in his opinion of His Majesty, sees the necessity of meeting half way the advances made by England. While she is not willing to fight the battles of Great Britain or any other Power, she cannot be blind to the danger which might arise were England defeated in a war with France and Russia. It is stated that the three officials of the Reichstag left the Council Chamber with the conviction that the German Emperor is sincerely uneasy about the cause of European peace.

STRIKING SPEECH BY THE GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

Herr von Bulow, the Imperial Foreign Secretary, dealt in the Reichstag on Dec. 12, with the journey of the Emperor and with foreign affairs in general in a speech of considerable length. He described the Eastern question as like the sea serpent, which never appeared above the waves all at once, but in sections. The solution of this question had become more complicated than it was twenty years ago. It was present in a peaceful phase, but none of us would live to see its final solution. Germany, having no direct political interests in the East and because her love for peace was indubitable, furnished a certain guarantee for the ultimate reconciliation of opposed interests. Germany sought no special influence in Constantinople. The attitude of Germany towards the different Balkan nations was one of friendliness without partiality. The Powers engaged in Crete had the best wishes of the German Government. With regard to the Emperor's journey vain attempts have been made to attribute to an adventurous plans in this connection or to construe an artificial antagonism between us and the Turkish Empire or the Catholic Church or this or that foreign Power. "Voces praeterea sine nihil." The Imperial gift of the "dormition" to German Catholics had shown that the German Emperor was the Emperor of all the Germans. Far from injuring the relation between Germany and Turkey, the journey of the Emperor had only helped to make them more friendly. The journey had not given occasion for anxiety to any other Power. Continuing, Herr von Bulow reassserted in strongest terms the exclusive right of Germany to protect her own subjects in the East. The expulsion of foreign subject from Prussia could not affect Germany's international relations "because they are an act in exercise of our sovereignty, with which we admit no interference from any quarter." Whatever threatening symptoms there might be in the present situation they did not menace the Triple Alliance. That alliance was like a fortress on the glacis of which trees grow up in time of peace, but which in case of need could at once be cleared for action. But, on the whole, it was advisable not to discuss too often existing alliances which had been tried and proved. It was with alliances as with ladies; those were the best of whom the last was said. As to the relations of Germany with England Herr Von Bulow said:—"All that I should like to say to-day on this subject—but I think that I am saying a great deal—is that there are all sorts of questions and a great variety of points in which we can go together with England, and do gladly go together with England, without prejudicing, and while completely maintaining, our other valuable connections." After referring to German neutrality in the war between Spain and America, Herr Von Bulow concluded by asserting that wherever they turned their eyes they saw the Governments of the world doing their best to maintain peace. The maintenance of peace did not depend upon a single Power, but they hoped that it would long be possible to prevent the inevitable struggle for existence from assuming the form of conflicts which all had an equal interest in preventing. As the apparently opposed forces of centrifugal and centripetal motion caused the harmony of the spheres, as public life was based upon the reconciliation of individual selfishness with public spirit, so the peace of the world reposed upon the compromise between the legitimate egoism of many people, and the duties of civilisation common to all mankind. "Faithful to the traditions of its history, faithful to its profoundest instincts, and faithful to the great aims of its Emperor, the German nation, while ever maintaining our rights and interests, and while mindful that our future is based upon our right, and our right upon the sharpness of our sword, will never be wanting where the aims of all mankind, and where the maintenance of the peace of the world are concerned."

In the Reichstag on Dec. 13, Herr Richter severely criticised some aspects of the Government policy but expressed satisfaction at the improvement of relations with Great Britain.

## YU MAN-TZE AND HIS REBELS.

The following dispatch from a native correspondent at Chunaking will give an idea of the condition of the country within the sphere of Yu Man-tze and his lieutenant's operation:—In the market town of Shuangchiang, under the jurisdiction of the district magistracy of Suiningshien, lives a wealthy notable named Yang Santai. Yu Man-tze hearing of this man's wealth sent his lieutenant Tang Tsui-ping and a body of rebels to Shuangchiang and demanded funds for the "good work," i.e., driving out the Christians and foreigners. Fearing to disobey Yu's commands lest the whole town should suffer this notable gave at once this Tls. 2,000 demanded. But Yu's Lieutenant having obtained the money at the first demand so easily wanted more. The rapacity of the rebels, however, roused up the townsmen of Yang and they prepared to fight the rebels, declaring at the same time that not one copper cash more should be paid to the rebels. A fight that then ensued between the militiamen of the town and the rebels, resulting disastrously for the latter, fifteen being killed and thirteen captured alive. Yang then carried his captives in triumph to the Suiningshien magistrate asking that they should be beheaded as rebels. At first the magistrate consented; then he became scared at the threats of the prisoners, who declared that for each one beheaded of their company ten citizens of Suiningshien would be slain in revenge by their leader Yii Man-tze, and so wanted to free the prisoners! Yang and his townsmen, however, resolutely refused to allow the pusillanimous magistrate to do so and this getting to the ears of Tang—Yu's lieutenant—he and his men made a demonstration in force upon Shuangchiang threatening to raze the market town to the ground if his men were not released. The townsmen, however, showed a bold front to the rebels and the two forces, at the date of of this letter (23rd November), are still opposed to each other.

On the night of the 15th of November some one—supposed to be one of Yu's sympathisers—set fire to the barracks occupied by some troops at a place called Pishan. A panic ensued and numbers of women, thinking the rebels had entered the place committed suicide, those who were mothers first killing their youngest children. Large numbers of rebels have recently crossed over the river into Hochiang and Nochi districts, pillaging and plundering indiscriminately wherever they go, while the people, misled by the declarations of the rebels that they had only come to "kill Christians and Foreigners," welcomed the rebels only to find out their mistake to their own detriment and loss. Those who have been plundered of their all have therefore also turned into bandits and so the game goes on—the insurgents, as they must now be called, increasing in numbers daily.—"China Herald."


Florilina!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Far

## MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

ALTHOUGH the name of the French admiral who has been advocating the revival of privateering in the columns of the *Figaro* has not transpired, it is evident that he is a disciple of the Jeune ecole. There is, in effect, little that is new in his suggested policy. He is singularly frank in admitting the overwhelming superiority of the British navy, and displays very little confidence in the alliance with Russia; but, for the rest, he has but repeated the well-worn views of the school to which he belongs. Convinced that France cannot hope, even with Russian aid, to dispute with this country the command of the sea, the Admiral is naturally disposed to regard the commerce of Britain as her one vulnerable point, and so advocates the construction of swift, lightly armed vessels specially adapted to prey upon merchant shipping. He credits Britain with a navy of 60 battleships, 105 cruisers, 166 destroyers, and 200 torpedo-boats. He allows France 45 ironclads, 30 cruisers, and only 73 torpedo-boats. These figures are all wrong, remarks the *Broad Arrow*, for the British navy does not possess as many as 60 battleships, nor that of France 45. The Admiral is also wrong as to the proportion of cruisers and torpedo-boats, but he is quite right in the main conclusion that he draws from his incorrect data—namely, that the French navy, even in combination with that of Russia, would be far too weak to gain command of the sea in a war with England. The Admiral is up to date in one respect, for he is alive to the importance of the British chain of coaling-stations, but somewhat underrates that of Port Arthur. The Admiral has not shown how British trade is to be crushed by privateering, but he expresses great confidence in this policy. To the lessons of past history he is delightfully indifferent.

The whole proportion of enlisted boys at present joining all come from the Duke of York's Military School, the Royal Hibernian Military School, the various regimental and garrison schools, or they are the sons of ex-soldiers, leaving an immense source of supply practically untouched. It is for the War Office to consider the possibility of diverting from civil into military life the large number of boys who pass out annually from the Home Office and Poor Law Union schools. The experience of the navy is a convincing proof of the advantage of getting hold of youths early in life and training them from boyhood to military duties. Discipline becomes engrafted on their characters as a second nature. The War Office devotes much energy to the civil employment of ex-soldiers; but it is in reality more necessary to take measures for improving the quality of recruits who join the army than to try and find employment for them after leaving its ranks. If the quality of recruits can be improved the employment question will settle itself.

We are ahead of other Powers in the matter of shield protectors, which the lessons of Santiago declare to be so necessary; but the shape of these protections might be so improved as to render even more innocuous the gunfire of our enemies. This would be better secured if our shields were made more rounded, so as to render direct and right-angled hits impossible. In our present shapes the surfaces are not flat—though some of them are dangerously near it—and our later ones have still more sloping sides, but we would like to see them more cupola-like still. We do not think their weight would need to be increased to secure this advantage, while the facility for glinting and glancing the enemy's projectiles, and causing them to pass harmlessly off the ship, would be considerably increased.

The particulars of the French Navy Estimates for 1899 are now fully disclosed. The total expenditure is proposed to be 304,078,400f., being an increase of 17,121,454f. upon 1898. Nearly half the increase is assigned to material, and the remainder to the greater cost of vessels in commission and an augmentation of the number both of officers and men. In addition, owing to the drafting of troops to the coast defences, the War Department hands over to the Navy, to serve in the marine infantry and artillery, 4,000 infantry and 1,000 gunners and corporals, whose charges will be borne upon the military estimates. It may be useful to recapitulate the shipbuilding programme: One battleship, "A 8," of which the plans are yet under discussion, but which it is believed will be of 14,500 tons; two armoured cruisers, "C 9" and "C 10," of the Gloire type, 10,014 tons, 20,500 horse-power, water-tube boilers, twenty-one knots, two 7·6in., eight 6·4in., six 3·9in., and twenty-six smaller guns; two cruisers of a new class, "H 4" and "H 5," 4,000 tons, 15,000 horse power, water-tube boilers, twenty-three knots, eight 7·9in. and sixteen smaller quick-firers; two destroyers of the Hallebarde type, "M 8" and "M 9"; four sea-going boats, "N 18" to "N 21"; eleven first-class boats, "P 64" to "P 74" six submarine boats of the Narval type, "Q 5" to "Q 10."

Many of the battleships are to be modernised and in part rebuilt. The Hoche is to have Belleville boilers, her engines altered, and her hull considerably lightened. The Requin will receive Niclausse boilers and recent guns instead of her old heavy ones. The heavy guns of the Indomptable and Caiman are to be changed, and changes in the guns and boilers of the Terrible, Furieux, and Devastation, with the lightening of their hulls, are to be made. The Marceau will also receive new boilers and her superstructure will be cut down, and like changes, with modifications of engines, are to be made in the Magenta and Neptune of the same class, while more considerable alterations are to be effected in the Amiral Duperre, which is to change her boilers, have her engines modified, and receive two turrets or redoubts for 6-in. guns instead of her present central redoubt. Several of the ships are now in hand for these modifications and the estimates of 1899 in such cases include charges for carrying on the work.

The total number of vessels upon the list of new constructions is 108, but of these eighteen are practically ready—the Charlemagne, Gaulois, D'Entrecasteaux, Guichen and Protet, the despatch vessel Kersaint, and the torpedo craft Dunois, Durandal, Cyclone, and nine first-class boats. For completion in 1899 are the battleship St. Louis, the first-class cruiser Chateaurenault, and the third class cruisers D'Estress and Infernet, as well as the destroyers La Hire, Hallebarde, Fauconneau, Espingole, Pique, Epee, Framee, Yatagan, the gunboat Decidee, the submarine boat Morse, seventeen first-class boats and six vedettes for the transport. In 1900 the vessels to be completed are the battleships Henri Quatre and Iena, the first-class cruiser Jurien de la Graviere, the gun-boat Zelee, the submarine boat Narval, and the sea-going boats Sirocco, Mistral, Simoun, Typhon, Trombe, and Audacieux. The list of vessels to be got out of hand in 1901 includes the battleship Suffren and the armoured cruisers Jeanne d'Arc, Dupetit Thouars, Gueydon, Montcalm, Desaix, and Kleber, and a torpedo-boat in hand at Saigon, while 1902 will see the completion of the armoured cruisers Conde, Gloire, Dupleix, and Sully, and of a torpedo boat (Saigon). In addition to these several vessels and torpedo craft of the new programme will doubtless be ready by that time.

That very energetic body, the Deutsche Flotten Verein, which is the German Navy League, and is an association under the patronage of Prince Henry of Prussia, having for its object to stimulate the interest of the people of the Fatherland in naval affairs, is about to issue a popular Christmas issue, descriptive of the Emperor's pilgrimage to Palestine, and containing an illustrated account of the development of the Navy since the accession of the present Sovereign, and also to institute an elaborately illustrated monthly, the Ueberall, devoted to the discussion of sea power, description of ships, ports and harbours, naval progress, manœuvres, sports, and everything of the kind that concerns the Navy. It will be edited by Commander Hermann Gercke, and be published by Mittler the official book-seller, and will be inspired by the idea that the sea unites peoples instead of dividing them, and by the Emperor's declaration, "our future is on the water." There is, in fact, a very remarkable access of public interest in naval matters in Germany, testified by the many volumes now issuing from the press. Commander Gercke has published a popular volume on the torpedo and Rear-Admiral Pluddeman's volume on the late war is almost ready. Vice-Admiral Werner has completed his Deutsche Seekriegsgeschichte, and the marine artist Professor Petersen has lately published a series a fine naval pictures under the title of Deutschlands Ruhmestage zur See. Nor is the German naval "boom" confined to books. There are naval pictorial post cards circulating through the country, and to teach the young idea how to shoot, we hear of a game called "Jung-Deutschland Ahoi!" in which world-maps and model boats are the objects to be dealt with. The Austrian Navy has also just found a popular exponent in Lieutenant Baron von Koudelka, who has issued a descriptive and illustrated volume under the title of Unser Kriegsmarine.

The three new army corps which it is proposed to create Germany will to a great extent be composed of superfluous troops in corps already existing. A new corps, to be designated the 18th, will be formed in connection with the contingent furnished by the Grand Duchy of Hesse out of the existing 11th Army-Corps. A second, to be designated the 19th, will be formed out of the 12th, which is the army of the kingdom of Saxony, and to the two Bavarian corps, which are numbered separately as the 1st and 2nd Bavarian, there will be added a third Bavarian corps. Moreover, the 1st German Army Corps, which has its headquarters at Konigsberg, and the 14th, which is commanded from Strasburg, have gradually, owing to their exposed position, been strengthened to such an extent that their numbers are far beyond the ordinary standard. The consequence has been that their organisation is felt to be imperfect, and by the new bill they will each receive the staff for a third division.

It is notified in the Punjab Gazette for the information of intending pilgrims and others whom it may concern, that information has been received that robberies are of constant occurrence near Mecca, and that the country round Hodeida continues to be in a greatly disturbed state.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 31).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Mr A Lines, of the Indian Civil Service Bombay Estab, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the 24th Oct.

Mr A B Patterson, C I E, has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 20th Dec.

The services of Mr J A Escobiel, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of the Hon Mr H H Risley, C I E, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 21st Nov.

The services of Mr R M Dane, C I E, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Dept, with effect from the 20th Dec.

The services of Capt T C M T Hogg, 8th Bengal Cavy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for employment on plague duty.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept for employment on plague duty in Mysore, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duties.—Capt R W C Keays, 28th Madras Inf, Lieut H P Ainslie, 3rd Madras Infy, Lieut O St. J Skeen, 25th Madras Infy, Lieut A I Kebbe, 15th Madras Infy.

With reference to the Notification in this Dept, No 204, dated the 24th Feb, Surgn Genl R Harvey, M D, C B, D S O, F R C P, I M S, Bengal, is conferred in the appointment of Director Genl, I M S, and Sanitary Commissioner with the Govt of India, with effect from the 15th Oct.

Capt P H S Thomas, Ex Commissariat Officer at Port Blair, is appointed to be an Asst Supt in the Settlement so long as he holds his present office or until further orders.

Mr Arthur Herbert is appointed to be an Asst Supt of Police of the 1st class in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists.

The services of Maj S Good, Asst Dist Supt of Police, N W Provinces and Oudh, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The Rev C Price, Chaplain of Cuttack, is appointed to be Chaplain of Kamptee, Central Provinces.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr I C Bann, Asst Comptroller Genl, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 17th Dec.

Mr Jnan Saran Chakravarti, Probationer in the Office of the Accountant Genl, Bengal is transferred temporarily to the Outside Audit Dept of the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor Genl.

Mr W A Kelly, 1st Asst Comptroller, Post Office, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 10th Jan 1899, and the following acting appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further:—Mr Jogendra Nath Ghatak, 2nd Asst Comptroller to act as 1st Asst Comptroller, and Mr J Liotard, a supt in the Office of the Comptroller, Post Office, to act as 2nd Asst Comptroller, Post Office.

Mr W H Dawson, I C S, is appointed substantively to class III of the Enrolled List, with effect from the 26th Nov.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Dept are notified:—

With effect from the 15th Nov—Mr R E Hamilton to officiate in class I, Mr E Lawrence to revert from class I to class II, and Mr T H Biggs to revert from class II to class III of Accountants Genl.

Mr C J Rivett-Carnac to revert from class III of Accountant Genl.

With effect from the 1st Dec.—Mr M N Bhattacharya to revert from class III to class IV, Mr H G Tomkins to revert from class IV to class V, and Mr M K Ghosh to revert from class V to class VI of the Enrolled List.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Vety Lieut W B Edwards, Supt, Civil Vety Dept, Madras, are replaced at the disposal of the Milty Dept, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

On return from the furlough granted him in the notification of this Dept, No. 281-F, dated the 19th April last, Mr O Bagshawe, Conservator, 1st grade, resumed charge of the Berar Forest Circle from Mr W P Thomas, offg Consvr, 2nd grade, in the forenoon of the 16th Dec.—From the same date—Mr E P Dansey, Consvr, 2nd (offg 1st) grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh, reverted to his substantive grade, and Mr Thomas, offg Consvr, reverted to his substantive appointment of Depy Consvr, 1st grade, Central Provinces.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to notification, No. 1545-G, dated the 2nd Dec 1898, Mr Heinrich Schmidt, Acting Consul for Germany at Rangoon, has resumed charge of his office.

Mr D E Mc Cracken, Assistant at head-quarters to the Genl Supt of operations for the suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st Jan. 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The name of the Vice-Consul for France at Aden, confirmation of whose appointment was announced in notification No 1305-G., dated the 14th Dec, 1898, is Monsieur F de Belabre.

With reference to notification, No 1270-G, dated the 18th Aug 1897, and with the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Richard Howorth as Acting Vice-Consul for Italy at Aden, vice Signor Cavaliere Giovanni Lang.

Lieut C B Winter, I S C, a Political Asst to the 3rd offg 2nd class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Asst Political Agent in Zhob, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl is pleased to confer upon Raja Bahadur Rameshwar Singh of Darbhanga, the tittle of Maharaja Bahadur as a personal distinction.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major M H S Grover, 2nd Regt of Punjab Cavy, Depy Asst Qrmr Genl, Head Quarters, Punjab Command, to be an Asst Adjt-Genl on the Dist Staff in the Punjab Command, vice Brevet Lieut Col A A Barrett, who has vacated, dated 13th Dec.

Capt R J Strachey, 3rd Battn, Rifle Brigade, to be Depy Asst Qrmr Genl, Head Quarters, Punjab Command, vice Major Grover.

Mr J Delaney is appointed a Depy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Dept, to fill an existing vacancy.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.—Second Lieut E G D Drummond, Prince Albert's (Somerset L I) offg Wing Officer, 32nd Regt of Bo Infy, 16th Nov.—Second Lieut Drummond will rank as a Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps, from the 16th Nov 1898, subject to H M's approval.

COMMANDS—DISTRICT.

Col Sir W H Meiklejohn, K C B, C M G, I S C Col on the Staff, Delhi, to command a second class district in India, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-Genl while so employed, vice Major-Genl Sir B Blood, K C B, appointed to command a district of the first class, dated 8th Dec.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

To be Lieut-Colonel.—Major A Pringle.

To be Major.—Capt A B Pritchard.

To be Captain.—Lieut W A Bailey.

To be Lieutenants.—Second-Lieut J C Simpson and D L R Lorimer.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Col F T Ebden, I S C, is admitted to the Colonel's Allowance with effect from the 29th Dec.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Bengal—Depy Asst Commissary and Hony Lieut T Power since deceased to be Asst Commissary, Condr Supernumerary Depty Asst Commissary and Hony Lieut Patrick Lyons is also bed in the grade of Depy Asst Commissary, Sub Condr supernumerary Condr W Er Keogh is absorbed in the grade of Condr, and Serg W Symonds to be Sub Condr—with effect from the 3rd Oct 1898, vice Asst Commissary Supernumerary Depy Commissary and Hon Capt J Lindeboom, deceased.

Madras—Sub Condr C Wilson to be Condr, and Sergt G W Tayler to be Sub Condr—with effect from the 3rd Oct 1898, vice Condr ToMobsby, deceased.

RETIREMENTS.

Major-Genl A Anderson, General List, Infantry Madras has been permitted by the Sec of State for India, to retire from the service, with effect from the 24th Nov 1898, subject to H M's approval.

SPECIAL.

With reference to article 289, Army Regulations, India, Vol I, Part I, the undermentioned officer, having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the date specified:—Capt F P Young, Asst Commissioner, 1st grade, 24th Dec 1898.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr T Mitchell, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Rys, are lent to the South Indian Ry Co, Ld, with effect from the forenoon of the 30th Nov. The unexpired portion of his furlough is hereby cancelled.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 145 of the Indian Railways Act 1890, IX of 1890, and in supersession of the Notification of the Govt of India in the P W Dept, No. 184, dated the 3rd May, 1898, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to extend the whole of the said Act, except Sec 135, the Tezpur-Balipara Steam Tramway.

The privilege leave for one month and twenty-three days granted to Mr H E Luffman, Asst Examiner of Accounts, in P W Dept letter No 108 A E, dated 12th Oct 1898, is commuted into leave on medical certificate, under Article 369 of the Civil service Regulations, for three months and twenty-three days, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th Sept.

Mr G J Perram, Supdg Engr, 2nd class, Hyderabad, is temporarily promoted to Supdg Engr, 1st class, with effect from the 2nd May, 1898.

## REPORTED FRENCH REPRISALS IN SZECHUAN.

IT is reported that the French have sent China an ultimatum threatening to send an armed force from Tongking into Szechuan to rescue the unfortunate Father Fleury, though, if our Chungking correspondent is right, it is now too late to save him. The Government of China, such as it is, having chosen to leave Szechuan for months in a state of anarchy, the French, if they have taken the action reported, undoubtedly have right on their side. It is no doubt inconvenient for us, who claim that Szechuan is in our sphere of influence, that a large French armed force should be marched into that province; the only thing for us to do is to recognise at once that the partition of China has begun and to take over the control of the Yangtse Valley from the Pacific to Tibet, formally informing France of our intention, as promptly as possible. We shall thus secure all foreigners in the future from outrages such as that of which Father Fleury has been the victim. It is our duty to promptly enforce the Pax Britannica in our accepted sphere of influence, the Yangtse Valley, seeing, as the brutal murder of Mr. Fleming also shows, the utter incapacity of the present Government of China. But we do not want another Fashoda incident in China.—"China Herald." (Dec. 8)

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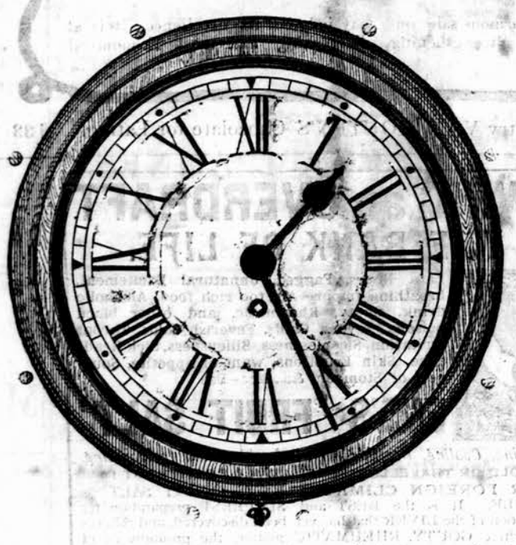

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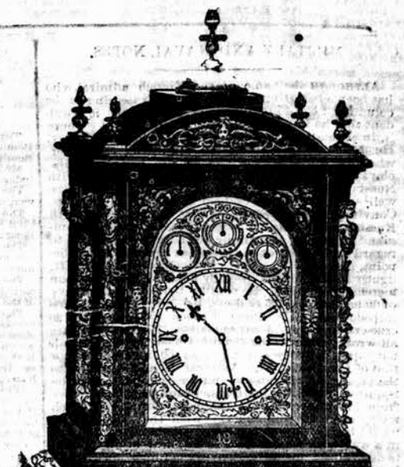

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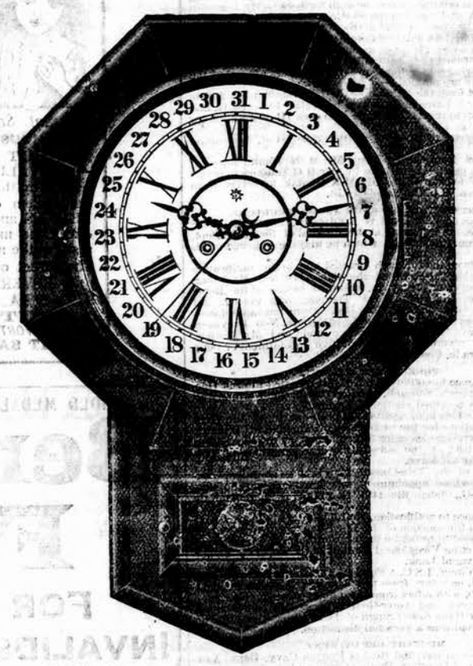

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